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Carter Renews Adherence To a Tough Rights Policy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — President Carter, declaring anew U.S. adherence to the "struggle for the enhancement of human rights," warned today that rights violations by other governments will affect the complete relations with the United States.

At a White House ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Carter listed as governments that practice repression the Soviet Union, Chile, Nicaragua, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Cambodia.

To regimes which persist in wholesale violations of human rights, we will not hesitate to convey our outrage, nor will we pretend that our relations are unaffected, the president said.

"As long as I am president," he

said, "the government of the United States will struggle for the enhancement of human rights. No force on earth can separate us from that commitment. Human rights is the soul of our foreign policy."

Although his human rights declarations have drawn criticism from Moscow as a danger to détente and an interference in internal affairs, Mr. Carter said that the policy's effectiveness is now established.

"We will speak out when individual rights are violated in other lands," he said. "The Universal Declaration means that no nation can draw the cloak of sovereignty over torture, disappearances, officially sanctioned bigotry or the destruction of freedom within its own borders."

Before Mr. Carter's appearance, however, an activist for the rights of American Indians criticized ad-

ministration officials during a question-and-answer session.

Vernon Bellecourt, representing the National Council of the American Indian Movement, denounced as "despicable" the fact that we are talking here about human rights while people are fighting to be free from domination in Iran and Nicaragua.

He added: "The American people have to resolve the sovereignty of our [American Indian] rights."

Other questions — about apartheid in South Africa, the Soviet Union and the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — were asked of Patricia Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

She replied that the United States was conducting "vigorous diplomacy" on human rights.

Mr. Carter said in his speech that U.S. envoys overseas are carrying the message "that human rights count in the character of our relations with other countries." Moreover, he said, U.S. foreign aid will depend on recipients adopting "a democratic path of development."

Rejecting arguments that his human rights objectives may actually harm those he wishes to help, the president said:

"Ask the victims. Ask the exiles. Ask the governments which practice repression. Whether in Cambodia and Chile, in Uganda or South Africa, in Nicaragua or Ethiopia or the Soviet Union, governments know that we care, and not a single one of those who is actually taking risks or suffering for human rights has asked us to desist."

"From the prisons, the camps, the enforced exiles, we receive one message: Speak up, persevere, let the voice of freedom be heard."

In an apparent reference to James Jones, the chief of the People's Temple who led more than 900 adherents in a mass suicide and murder ritual in Guyana last month, Mr. Carter said, "Of all human rights, the most basic is to be free of arbitrary violence, whether that violence comes from government, from terrorists, from criminals or from self-appointed messiahs operating under cover of politics or religion."

Mr. Carter called on Congress to ratify the 1948 UN convention outlawing genocide. When other nations ask why the United States has not endorsed that document, Mr. Carter said, "we do not have an acceptable answer. There has been vigorous opposition to this convention in the United States."

French-U.S. Pact

Tax-Protocol Delay May Hurt Americans

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Unless the U.S. Senate acts quickly to ratify a recent French-U.S. tax protocol, some U.S. citizens in France may be subjected temporarily to double taxation on part of their incomes, according to U.S. tax experts here.

The cause of the double taxation would be the repeal of a French statute that exempted U.S. citizens from French tax on income from the United States. The statute is scheduled to be repealed on Jan. 1.

In the meantime, taxpayers will be subject to French tax on all of their income. The United States also taxes all income, regardless of where it is earned.

Because the United States allows credit for foreign taxes on income earned overseas, the double taxation would be on investment and certain other sources of income from the United States.

Recently, both governments signed a tax protocol that would eliminate double taxation. However, the protocol, which amended a 1967 treaty, will not take effect until legislators in both countries ratify it. It is not known when the U.S. Senate will act.

U.S. lawyers and diplomats here have been urging the French government to postpone the repeal of the statute, Article 164-1, until the U.S. Senate ratifies the protocol. The French has thus far refused.

The French Parliament is expected to approve the protocol before the end of the year. The administration of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has indicated that it intends to apply the provisions of the protocol, regardless of when the U.S. Senate acts.

But French application of the

protocol will not solve problems of double taxation, the lawyers warn. If the U.S. Senate does not act by February, 1980, the filing date in France for 1979 income, some U.S. citizens in France will pay taxes on 1979 income to two governments.

Confusion Anticipated

When the Senate acts, the protocol will be retroactive, but a delay will create immense tax hassles, lawyers warn.

"If the treaty is not ratified by the Senate soon," said a U.S. tax expert working with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in France, "there will be massive double taxation for Americans here. Before that, a lot of people will pack their bags and leave because they don't want to take the risk."

U.S. businessmen, tax lawyers and diplomats who had hoped that France would postpone repeal of the statute now are waiting for Washington to act. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has seven other tax treaties on its agenda next year. The Senate took 2½ years to ratify the British-U.S. tax treaty (it rejected one provision and the treaty may have to be renegotiated).

Tax experts here add that even if the Senate ratifies the French-U.S. protocol in time, it will not necessarily eliminate all double taxation.

The problem dates to October, 1976, when the French administration quietly slipped a provision into a bill concerning French citizens residing overseas. The provision repealed Article 164-1 which exempted U.S. citizens from paying French tax on U.S. income.

When news of the repeal got out, U.S. citizens in France got angry. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Carmen Polo, widow of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco, prepares to vote on constitution.



Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo at the ballot box.

Spain Votes On Liberal Constitution

MADRID, Dec. 6 (UPI) — With the army and police on nationwide alert against possible terrorist attacks, Spaniards voted today in a referendum on a constitution to complete the nation's transition from dictatorship to democracy.

Cool, rainy weather threatened to reduce the turnout by the 25.6 million Spaniards eligible to vote, including 2.5 million persons 18 to 21 years old voting for the first time.

Approval of the constitution was considered assured but government leaders said abstentions of more than 30 percent and "no" votes of more than 10 percent would be "worrying."

National police armed with sub-machine guns guarded polling stations, public buildings and power and communications centers.

A state of alert was declared in the four northern Basque provinces where the guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) is conducting a bloody campaign for independence. More than 10 reserve companies of police and paramilitary Civil Guards moved into the area.

The constitution, written jointly by the ruling Democratic Center Union and the Socialist, Communist and nationalist Popular Alliance parties, establishes a parliamentary monarchy in Spain.

It would be Spain's 11th constitution since 1808 and would replace the "Fundamental Laws" under which Generalissimo Francisco Franco ruled from the end of the civil war in 1939 until his death in 1975.

"Adios, Franco, Adios," the newspaper El Periodico declared in a banner headline.

"As a politician, I feel a great satisfaction at having arrived at this day in which Spaniards are going to vote on a constitution of freedoms," Premier Adolfo Suarez, 64, said as he cast his ballot at a Madrid high school.

After the referendum, Mr. Suarez will have 30 days in which to decide whether to seek a vote of confidence from the Cortes (parliament) or call national elections.

Hundreds of persons cheered King Juan Carlos, 40, as he arrived with Queen Sofia to vote at another school.

The constitution separates church and state, ending the special status of Catholicism as the state religion. It also provides for greater regional autonomy, abolishes the death penalty, lowers the age of majority from 21 to 18 and opens the door to civil divorce.

Over Italy-Ireland Dispute

France Blamed in Monetary Row

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Amid recommendations and disappointment over what went wrong with a planned European Monetary System, France appears to bear the main responsibility for the dispute which kept Italy and Ireland from deciding to join at this time, according to sources who took part in the discussions here.

If the new system starts with only six members, it will be financially stronger at the outset because the weaker European economies are out. In effect, France would have fulfilled its political ambition of rejoining West Germany in a strengthened version of the existing European currency float — the snake. The smaller system, however, would be a setback for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's hopes of advancing European economic convergence, especially under French leadership of the Common Market next year.

The effect of any ill-feeling left

by the dispute remains unclear. After preparatory consultations in which France played a leading role, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suddenly blocked parts of a plan to funnel

• The narrower membership of the new European Monetary System seems limiting currency association by non-EEC members who might have joined a broader system, official sources say. Stories Page 9.

aid to poorer members through the regional fund of the European Economic Community.

He also said that the amount of aid which Italy and Ireland asked for was "out of proportion" with the sums envisaged by the plan's authors.

The hard-line French attitude was "incomprehensible" to at least one leader, who declined to be identified, because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had invested so much personal energy and prestige in the grand design for monetary reform.

West Germany was willing to sweeten the offer of aid in an effort to meet the poorer countries nearer halfway, according to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the other father of the plan. The main stumbling block apparently was a French veto against any use of the regional fund as a conduit.

Although this mechanism was mentioned in the plan which France helped draft, the French attitude shifted, apparently last week. West German banking sources said. The veto on the regional fund (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

World Fair Planned

In Paris for 2000

PARIS, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — France plans to stage a world exhibition in 2000, the government said today.

The last world fair held in Paris took place in 1937. The previous one was in 1889, when the Eiffel Tower was completed.

Stealing' of Election Charged

Ruling Party Feud Delays Naming of Ohira in Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokess

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (NYT) — A furor row erupted inside Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party today as it prevented parliament from electing formally elected Masayoshi Ohira as the successor to Premier Takeo Fukuda, who resigned this morning with his entire Cabinet.

In an extraordinary day of heated political debate, supporters of Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda tried in vain to agree in private on a choice of party secretary-general.

Mr. Ohira yesterday gave way to Mr. Fukuda on the matter, stating that he would drop his own original choice of Zenko Suzuki, his right-hand man, and give the powerful position to a humbler member of the Ohira faction, the relatively unknown Kunikida Seito.

With this agreement the way appeared to be open for party acceptance of Mr. Ohira's state of mind for top party and Cabinet posts, all of which were to be announced today after the new leader's election by parliament. But an agreement collapsed after a stated final meeting at which outgoing Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa reportedly denounced supporters of Kakuei Tanaka, Mr. Ohira's ally for "stealing" party membership lists and winning the 1976 parliamentary elections for Mr. Ohira on Nov. 27 by foul means.

Mr. Nakagawa, leader of the "Shinryu" ("summer storm") faction, a parliamentary group that favors nuclear armaments and return to prewar-style emperor worship, broke with custom and refused to tender his resignation

along with other Cabinet members — although he was considered to have resigned de facto.

This action helped to spark an explosion of resentment among young members of Mr. Fukuda's faction, supported by other party leaders critical of Mr. Ohira, and they informed an embarrassed Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Firm to Market Cheap Solar-Power Turbines

By Dial Torgerson

YAVNE, Israel, Dec. 6 — A turbine that spins from the heat of the sun, turning solar energy into electricity, powers the lights shining down on an Israeli company's research yard.

Beneath the lights lies a waist-deep tank of water the area of a tennis court. It is a solar pond. Connected with the turbine, it promises what scientists here said is the first big breakthrough in making the sun a commercially viable electric power source.

"Sometimes, when I wonder if we're really going to finally get there," said Yehuda Bronicki, 44, who has dedicated his adult life to solar energy, "I get out to the yard and look at the lights shining on the pond, and it recharges my batteries."

Mr. Bronicki is the president of Ormat Turbines Ltd., and his life work now seems about to pay off. Laughed at in the days of cheap oil for his single-minded obsession with the sun, he persisted, developed what he said is the only tur-

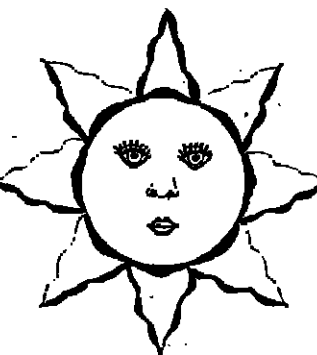
bine now available as a solar-power converter, and will market it in 18 months with the solar pond.

Ormat and Israel hold a substantial lead on the rest of the world in market readiness for solar energy, according to the Ministry of Energy.

"The turbine came off the shelf," said Mr. Bronicki. "We have put 2,000 of them in electric generating units powered by fossil fuels. And the pond — well, it is found in nature. It has always been there."

The solar pond, sometimes called a sunpool, is found where a saltwater pond is covered on the surface by a layer of fresh water, and, unable to rise, it retains its heat, reaching almost the boiling point.

A sunpool on the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba has been scalding the feet of unwary beachcombers for millennia. Israeli scientists started experimenting with solar ponds two decades ago and found that such ponds could be duplicated artificially as a source of hot water.



But the trend, meanwhile, was toward simple roof units which could heat household water and save heating costs. Israel, which has no hydroelectric power, almost no oil of its own, and tenuous sources of foreign oil, was a pioneer in household solar heating units. Flat, glass-topped solar energy collectors through which water heats as it circulates, dot the roofs of Israel. One-fourth of all homes heat water this way.

When Mr. Bronicki started Ormat in 1964 he set out to develop a turbine that could generate electricity from the relatively low temperatures created by solar heating.

Most of the world's electric power is made by steam generating plants in which oil is burned, turning water into superheated steam to turn turbine blades that generate power. In remote areas, diesel engines are used to generate the electricity.

"Engineers everywhere else neglected turbines that would operate at low temperatures," explained Mr. Bronicki. "There was plenty of fuel. And low-temperature turbines were less efficient. You can't make a high-temperature turbine work at low temperatures. But the low-temperature turbine we developed will work with both solar energy or fossil fuels."

That was what saved Ormat in the years when solar energy was neglected. Ormat developed a self-contained, maintenance-free turbine generator that would work on

solar power, but also served well with heat provided by burning oil or natural gas.

"We call it a closed-cycle vapor turbogenerator," Mr. Bronicki said. "It has only one moving part, the turbine shaft itself. It is self-lubricating. It proved ideal for remote locations, such as a lighthouse or a microwave relay station, and we have sold them in 40 countries. One has been working 12 years nonstop without maintenance."

Fortuitous Misapplication

This fortuitous misapplication of the Bronicki turbine — running the units on fossil fuels — has kept the company flourishing since there is a need for self-contained units in developing countries and remote areas. The company now employs 300 persons in a modern new plant at Yavne, on the coast south of Tel Aviv, and last year did \$10 million in business.

But when Mr. Bronicki connected the same turbine to 30 solar heat collectors, each about the size of a dining room table, and showed that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran Releases Top Shah Foe To Ease Crisis

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 — The government today released Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's leading political opponent from jail in a move apparently designed to ease tensions here before Iran's most important religious ceremonies Sunday and Monday.

National Front leader Karim Sanjabi and a close associate, Dariush Forouhar, were arrested Nov. 11 shortly before Mr. Sanjabi was to give a press conference. He had just returned from Paris where he had met with the exiled religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the symbol of rebellion against the shah. They had agreed in Paris that the only solution to the protracted crisis here was the removal of the shah from power.

No explanation was given for Mr. Sanjabi's release, but it appeared to be one of several steps by the military-led government to prevent bloody clashes between the army and demonstrators during the coming mourning period when Shiite Muslims observe the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, founder of the sect and grandson of the prophet Mohammed.

Earlier, the government said that 120 political prisoners would be released Saturday, on the eve of Human Rights Day, and that an amnesty would be granted to 352 persons sentenced by military courts under martial law.

U.S. business firms today began a large-scale evacuation of employees and their dependents after diplomatic warnings of trouble starting tomorrow, United Press International reported.

"There is going to be big trouble," a diplomat said, "and the

military is going to react with everything they've got. It could get very nasty by the weekend."

[Several hundred U.S. citizens, mostly students and children, left Tehran today by plane, and the American School announced that it was closing until Jan. 6.]

[Diplomats said that evacuations were begun by Westinghouse and General Electric, both of which have large staffs among the 41,000 Americans living in Iran.]

[The U.S. Embassy spokesman said that there were no immediate plans to evacuate embassy personnel or their dependents. However, the Defense Department gave permission to the 850 U.S. servicemen stationed here to evacuate their 1,800 dependents.]

Mr. Sanjabi, 73, is the recognized leader of the National Front, the main political opposition group to the shah. Unless he has changed his position while in detention, his release could hamper efforts under way to reach a political compromise.

[Mr. Sanjabi said in a telephone interview today that he was not willing to take part in a government of national unity in the existing conditions in Iran. Associated Press reported from Paris.]

[Interviewed by a French radio station after his release from prison, Mr. Sanjabi added that no such people had been offered to him.]

These seeking political compromise have focused on Ali Anvari, a former premier who has been trying to bridge the gap between the shah and moderate opposition elements, including members of the National Front. Mr. Anvari was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After 3-Month Moratorium Ends

Israel Plans 7 Settlements For Occupied West Bank

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (NYT) — High government officials said today that at least seven new settlements would be started on the Israeli-occupied West Bank soon after a three-month moratorium on such projects ends on Dec. 17.

The announcement that the controversial settlement policy would be resumed appeared to revive an old and prickly issue just as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was about to visit Egypt and Israel in an effort to break the present impasse in the negotiations for a peace treaty between the two nations.

Western diplomats here and in Tel Aviv interpreted the prospect of new Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories as a move to exert pressure on Egypt, and possibly also the United States, in the present crucial stage of treaty bargaining.

Israel's settlement policy was a major topic during the talks at Camp David in September. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is known to have insisted that the settling up of new Jewish communities in Israeli-occupied areas was a serious stumbling block in the search for peace, and President Carter endorsed this view. The Israeli prime minister eventually suspended settlement activity.

Discord on Commitment

Egyptian and U.S. officials appeared to hope at the time that the Israeli commitment not to start any new settlements would cover the five-year transition period foreseen in the framework for peace that was laboriously produced at Camp David. However, Mr. Begin made clear that he envisaged a moratorium on new settlements only for the three months during which Israel and Egypt were to work out the treaty terms.

The signing of the Camp David accords on Sept. 17 runs out in 11 days, and it is far from certain that Egypt and Israel will reach full agreement on the peace treaty.

"Now is the most difficult time in the negotiations since Camp David," a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said today when he was asked whether he would characterize the mood in government quarters as optimistic or pessimistic with regard to the peace treaty contacts.

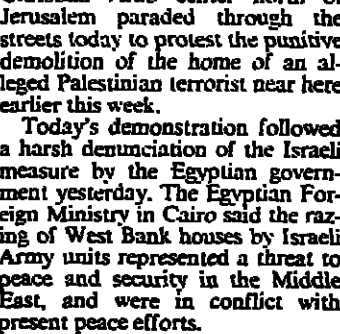
During the last few weeks Mr.

Begin has been confronted with increasing restiveness among groups that had supported him, but now appear afraid of the implications of the self-rule for Palestinians that the treaty would set up. The prime minister and his aides have tried to allay such worries, promising that settlers and other Israeli residents would under no conditions be evicted from the West Bank, and that new settlements could be founded.

West Bank Protest

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Several hundred high-school students and other townspeople of this Christian Arab center north of Jerusalem paraded through the streets today to protest the punitive demolition of the home of an alleged Palestinian terrorist near here earlier this week.

Today's demonstration followed a harsh denunciation of the Israeli measure by the Egyptian government yesterday. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo said the razing of West Bank houses by Israeli Army units represented a threat to peace and security in the Middle East, and were in conflict with present peace efforts.



Gen. Brown Is Dead at 60

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, 60, a veteran of three wars and recently retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died of cancer yesterday at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center at Andrews Air Force Base. Obituary on Page 5.

On Contempt Charge

Mrs. Gandhi Faces Prison, Loss of Seat

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a succession of setbacks, is heading for imprisonment and expulsion from the Parliament to which she was just recently elected.

The ruling Janata Party, at a high-level meeting today, was reported to have decided in favor of a "deterrent" punishment on a charge of contempt of Parliament and breach of privilege. Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty of this charge by a parliamentary committee which inquired into her alleged involvement in obstruction and harassment of officials from collecting information for Parliament regarding a business deal of her son, Sanjay.

The parliamentary privilege committee has charged her with serious breach of privilege and contempt of the house and left the punishment "to the collective wisdom" of its members.

Mrs. Gandhi had refused to testify before the 15-member all-party committee on the ground that the majority of its members belonged to the ruling party and that she did not expect any justice from it.

The issue is scheduled to be debated tomorrow in the lower house of Parliament. The Janata Party leaders were said to be backing a resolution that seeks to expel Mrs. Gandhi from the house and imprison her for the duration of the winter session which ends in the third week of this month.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai was reported to have said that maximum punishment is justified in this case. The Janata Party has an overwhelming majority in the 543-member house and, according to party sources, only a few were in favor of lesser punishment such as a verbal reprimand by the speaker of the house. The Marxist party which has 22 members in the house has tabled a resolution recommending expulsion and imprisonment.

No other opposition party has indicated its stand. The Congress Party is divided on the issue and the pro-Moscow Communist Party and other minority parties are neutral.

The hardliners in Mr. Desai's Cabinet have also got a bill approved by the Cabinet for establishing a special court to try Mrs. Gandhi and her associates for the "excesses" committed during the 19 months of emergency rule at the end of her 11-year regime in March of last year. Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the elections last month which led to the Janata Party victory. Early last month, she was rejected to Parliament in a by-election.

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Leonid Brezhnev and Averell Harriman shake hands before talks in the Kremlin yesterday.

Concern Over Carter Defense Spending Continues

NATO Approves Warning System

By Michael Geiler

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (WP) — Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today formally approved the largest single project in alliance history, a \$1.8-billion airborne early warning system, yet concern over the future level of U.S. defense spending un-

der the Carter administration dominated the thoughts of officials from 13 countries gathered here for the two-day semi-annual meeting.

Senior U.S. and NATO officials said privately that virtually all allied ministers indicated that if the United States, even for valid and understandable domestic budgetary reasons, fails to live up to its pledge of a 3-percent increase in real defense spending, it would be difficult and perhaps impossible for them to gain parliamentary approval for similar increases in their own countries.

It was because of an initiative by President Carter last year that most of the NATO countries formally, although in some cases reluctantly, agreed to strive for an increase beyond inflation of 3 percent each year in their respective defense budgets for the next five years.

In recent weeks, however, the president, under some domestic pressure to increase spending on social programs and economic pressure to cut the budget deficit, appears to be wavering from that goal. This is causing confusion among European leaders because such increases are also politically risky to push in their own countries, especially if the United States backs down.

Symbol and Substance

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, at a press conference at the close of the meeting, acknowledged that his fellow ministers "expressed concern." He added, "What we do is clearly very important to them, not only in substantive terms but in symbolic terms. That was made clear to me."

But Mr. Brown said he told the ministers the same thing he was telling newsmen, that the president was reviewing the budget carefully but had not yet made up his mind on the final figure.

Privately, several leading officials here said they personally felt that the odds were in favor of Mr. Carter sticking to the 3-percent figure.

Mr. Brown seemed to brush aside suggestions that the administration might seek some partial solution such as agreeing to a 3-percent increase only in that part of the U.S. defense budget related to NATO.

The defense secretary pointed out that the original commitment was to an increase in defense spending, meaning the total budget. "I don't think there is any doubt about what it means," he said.

The concern over whether the president would go back on a pledge that he had initiated was compounded here today by news

Harriman Talks With Brezhnev Says Soviet Leader Seeks Peace

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 — U.S. elder statesman Averell Harriman met for 90 minutes today with President Leonid Brezhnev and said that anyone who thinks the Soviet leader is preparing a first-strike nuclear attack on the United States is "paranoid."

"There's no man in the world who has a greater desire to do all that he can to prevent nuclear war," Mr. Harriman told the joint Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council.

He said that Mr. Brezhnev understands that those who have responsibility over nuclear weapons have an obligation to prevent their use.

"This idea that he is planning a first strike or those who say that are paranoid," said Mr. Harriman, who is 87.

A former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a special envoy of several presidents, Mr. Harriman said he saw firsthand how the Soviet Union and the United States worked together during World War II to defeat Nazi Germany.

"We were able, in spite of our differences and in spite of our difficulties, to work together," he said. "It is unthinkable to me that our two nations can't work together in trade."

The former New York governor said trade should not be linked to irrelevant matters and added, "You can't change trade in the way you can change a smile."

"Trade is too important to each of our countries. It isn't a gift from the United States to the Soviet Union," he said. "It is a mutually useful interchange between our two nations."

Mr. Harriman called on Congress to pass a new trade bill giving the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status. The 1974 Trade Act links better trade and credit benefits to an increase in Soviet Jewish emigration.

Mr. Harriman added that the United States should not stand in the way of Soviet oil and gas development.

In August, President Carter imposed export-license requirements on U.S.-made oil and gas production equipment and technology.

"They are going to do it and we aren't going to stop them," he said. "I think we should be a little less concerned to think that we are going to be able to prevent the Soviet Union — after all they've done — to develop their resources. They'll get it from somebody else if they don't get it from us, or they'll get it through their own ingenuity."

Mr. Brezhnev also met with two U.S. Cabinet members today and criticized "attempts to use trade for political pressuring," Tass reported.

The Soviet party leader received Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, who are here for talks on trade and economic relations.

Tass said Mr. Blumenthal and Mrs. Kreps gave Mr. Brezhnev messages about trade matters from Mr. Carter. The specific content were not disclosed.

In his session with the Cabinet secretaries, Mr. Brezhnev restated the Kremlin's opposition to restrictions on U.S.-Soviet trade adopted by Congress in 1974.

The restrictions, the Jackson Vanik and Stevenson amendments linked the non-discriminatory trade status and trade credits to Moscow with the issue of free emigration. The Russians say this is interference in internal affairs.

Tass said Mr. Brezhnev told two Cabinet officials that improve commercial and economic relations could better relations in general by only if "obstacles existing in the way were removed, such as discrimination vis-a-vis U.S.S.R., and attempts to use trade for political pressuring."

U.S. Tax-Protocol Delay May Hit Those in France

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. businessmen here began to shout. By the time the French Parliament acted, it had postponed the date of the repeal to January, 1979, enough time for the two governments to work out a protocol to avoid double taxation.

Last December, the governments initiated a protocol. After minor changes, it was signed two weeks ago in Washington by French Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye and George Vest, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Observers here are baffled by the delay because the protocol was almost identical to the one initiated last year. The major difference was the provision dealing with Social Security payments.

The observers accuse both governments of bumbling. An exchange of letters between the two governments published when the protocol was signed indicated that several side issues had not been resolved. They included contributions to pension funds, stock options, and state and local income taxes in the United States.

Nevertheless, tax lawyers here say that the protocol will basically take care of double taxation once both governments ratify it.

"The protocol is radical," said one lawyer. "It changes internal U.S. law, and it will be a tax revenue loss for the U.S."

The nine-page document is highly complex. Not even lawyers who have studied it fully comprehend it. Basically, it "divides up the cake," deciding which government will collect taxes on specific items of income.

Under the protocol, France agrees to relinquish tax on a portion of income from partnerships when part of the profits are earned in the United States. France will also relinquish tax on salaries earned in the United States, and on pension income from from employment in the United States, and on Social Security payments.

In return, the United States will drop a significant portion of its tax on U.S. income from interest and dividends.

Through a complex formula, a large part of U.S. investment income will be considered French income, taxable in France. Depending on the amount that is determined to be French income, the taxpayer will receive a credit against U.S. taxes he normally would have paid on that investment income. The United States will grant a tax credit for taxes a U.S. citizen pays on U.S. income to a foreign government. This is why experts here call the protocol radical.

The experts who have studied the document say that double taxation will theoretically be averted after ratification by both sides. A U.S. citizen living in France should not pay a higher tax on any item of income than the highest rate in either country.

But, according to an expert, "In practical terms, it will be immensely complicated. The formula for interest income is not clear. After reading it 20 times, you throw up your hands."

The protocol is also ambiguous on a capital gains taxes, and could be interpreted as allowing double taxation.

People with earnings from third countries also might be subject to double taxation because of an inadequate credit.

"There will have to be interpretations," said one expert. "The signing of the protocol is not the be all and end all."

In cases where double taxation exists, the authorities will be called upon to solve the problem. But experts assume the taxpayer will have to pay first and argue later.

"How would you like to be one of the 3 percent faced with double taxation who has to go argue with French authorities because of the bumbling?" asked a lawyer who had studied the protocol. "It's unfair. After two years, the final

product should have resolved the problems."

In the end, lawyers here point out that the tax situation of U.S. citizens living in France will be highly complex — not only because of the new French regulations in the protocol — but because of U.S. law on taxation of Americans abroad. That law will eliminate a \$20,000 income exclusion and substitute a system of deductions — most certainly raising U.S. tax for Americans in France.

Experts note that the effect French tax rates for U.S. citizens will jump because their taxable income in France will be higher than before, and there is no deduction system here.

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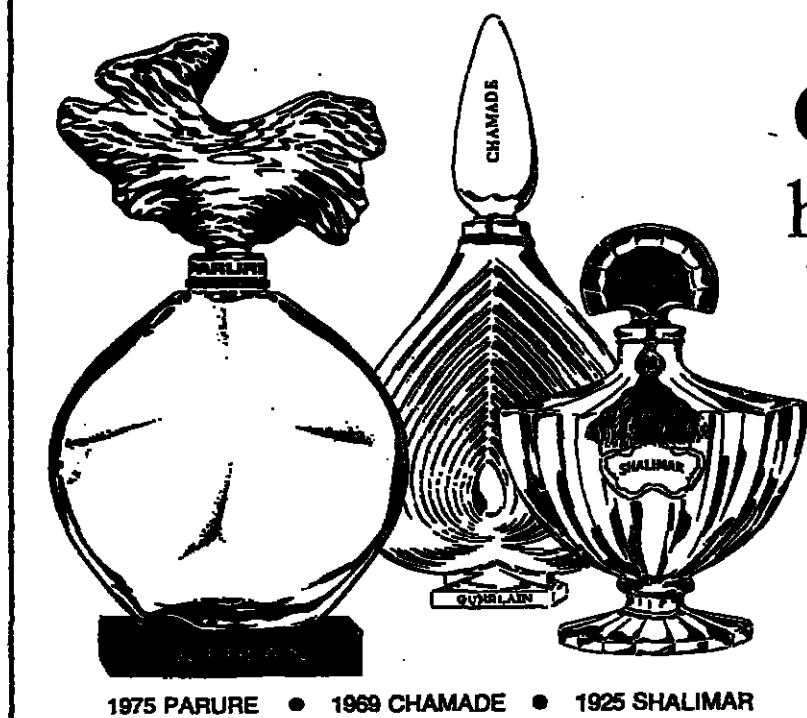
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UN Panel Votes Rival Measures On West Sahara

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP) — The UN General Assembly's Colonial Committee approved two opposing resolutions on the Western Sahara yesterday.

But it gave a bigger vote to one backing Algeria's position that the territory should be independent than to another taking a hands-off attitude toward its absorption by Morocco and Mauritania.

Both resolutions received the two-thirds majority necessary for final adoption by the Assembly itself, which is made up of the same 150 countries as the committee.

The Assembly adopted two similar contradictory resolutions in 1975. That was the year that Spain made the arrangements that enabled Morocco and Mauritania to divide the area when Spain abandoned it in early 1976.

The move was made over the opposition of the Polisario Front, a guerrilla group supported by Algeria.

Italy, Vatican to Revise Church-State Concordat

ROME, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Italian and Vatican negotiators have agreed to sweeping revisions of the 49-year-old concordat governing church-state relations including abolition of Roman Catholicism as Italy's official religion, Premier Giulio Andreotti said today.

Mr. Andreotti also told the Senate that revisions of the 1929 Lateran Pacts signed by the church and

Mussolini called for the elimination of certain privileges enjoyed by priests under Italian law.

The premier's speech to the Senate was designed to sum up the latest phase of negotiations between Italy and the Vatican that began 11 years ago.

"The most important point is that it is intended to reform not only the letter but the spirit of the 1929 pact," said Mr. Andreotti, a devout Roman Catholic.

"This revision was inspired by two things," he said. "Respect for the equality of citizens without discrimination because of religion and respect for freedom of conscience."

The concordats, or Lateran Pacts, have been a point of controversy among the ruling Christian Democratic party and Italy's leftist parties for years.

Most objections to the pacts stem from their making Roman Catholicism the official religion, making religious teaching compulsory in public schools, and giving the church control over marriage independent of the state.

When Mr. Andreotti presented a draft of the proposed concordat revisions to Parliament in November, 1976, a heated debate followed and he was instructed to send his negotiators back for more concessions from the Vatican.

Among the revisions outlined by Mr. Andreotti were the elimination of laws granting special status to priests and nuns accused of crimes and the assuring the rights of teachers and students in public schools to forego religious instruction if they consider it against their consciences.

U.S. Reiterates Support

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Carter administration today reiterated its support for the six while announcing plans for a National Security Council study of Iran.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d also said the United States has no intention of evacuating its U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran, but he acknowledged that U.S. officials had discussed with American citizens living in Tehran the advisability of such an evacuation.

Jerrold Schechter, an aide to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, said the former Undersecretary of State George Ball will draw up long range policy options on Iran as the Gulf region, rather than a response to the current crisis in Iran.

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جوليا لاسد

Members, Money, Connections

Full Probe of Jones Cult Planned by House Panel

By T.R. Reid and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — The congressional committee that inherited Rep. Leo Ryan's investigation of the People's Temple church has laid plans for a far-reaching inquiry covering the past, present and future of the cult, including its members, its money and its relations with U.S. and Guyanese officials.

The House International Relations Committee plans to focus as well on whether and how the U.S. government can use the church's assets to reimburse the Treasury for costs incurred in bringing home survivors and 911 bodies from the church's Jonestown colony.

Some committee members also hope to compile a roster of other U.S. cults operating abroad, although constitutional protections may limit this phase of the inquiry.

Preliminary planning by the four staff members working full time on the inquiry indicates that the committee will convene public hearings next year to create a detailed record, based on testimony by witnesses, of life and the mass death at Jonestown.

This plan still has to be approved by the chairman, Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., who has pledged to complete the investigation begun by Rep. Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered — along with four other persons — by followers of the cult after touring Jonestown two weeks ago.

Rep. Zablocki has put off a decision on whether to hold public hearings.

The Justice Department also is conducting an investigation into the Jonestown deaths and the People's Temple.

At the request of the State Department, the civil division at Justice is investigating the financial structure of the cult. The criminal division and the FBI have eight sealed arrest warrants they obtained a few days after the Nov. 18 murders, just in case any of the suspects were alive. All of the eight are thought to be dead (five have been confirmed dead), according to Justice Department sources.

The FBI also is investigating charges that the People's Temple prepared a "hit list" of public officials and dissident members to be murdered in the event of a crisis. A bureau source said yesterday that there is "every indication that there was a very loose assassination plan."

George Berdes, the committee staff member directing the initial phase of the House investigation, said the staff has had difficulty narrowing its inquiry because "all these things about the members of the church, its money, its dealings with the government, are tangled in a knotted sort of way."

The committee plans to concentrate on a few specific issues — relations between the U.S. Embassy

in Guyana and the cult, the embassy's handling of complaints about Jonestown, and the adequacy of the information the embassy gave Rep. Ryan before his fatal trip.

At the urging of several members of Congress, the committee staff also is investigating the possibility of reimbursement for federal expenses resulting from the Jonestown deaths. Several congressmen said yesterday that the most emphatic point made in constituent mail on the tragedy is a demand that the government get its costs back from the church.

"That one takes you into tougher questions," Mr. Berdes said, "like who the church is now, and where the money is, and how much, and can you legally seize a church's assets?"

Rep. Dante Fascell of Florida, the committee's third-ranking Democrat, has expressed interest in a probe of other U.S. religious colonies overseas. Some sociologists have theorized that there may be hundreds of religious sects with settlements in foreign countries.

Mr. Berdes said that the committee would try to compile a list of colonies, but he noted that constitutional protections of privacy and religious freedom might prevent investigations of their activities.

The State Department strenuously defended the conduct of Richard McCoy, the chief consular officer in Guyana during most of Jonestown's existence.

According to People's Temple documents, the leaders thought that they had a special relationship with Mr. McCoy. During his tenure, the documents indicated, temple leader James Jones would get advance lists of the Jonestown residents the consulate wished to interview to investigate complaints of abuse at the camp, allowing Mr. Jones to coach them in their responses.

U.S. Democrats Vote a Change In House Rules

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — House Democrats voted 161 to 73 today for a rules change by which Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., sentenced to three years in prison for taking kickbacks from his employees, could be stripped of a subcommittee chairmanship.

At the same time, the Democratic caucus decided to let two California congressmen, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal, who were reprimanded by the House for their dealings with South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, keep their subcommittee posts.

The vote was made on a compromise proposal that would allow Democrats to take away subcommittee chairmanships from members convicted of felonies or under censure by the House, but not those who have been reprimanded.

However, Rep. Diggs, who is appealing his felony conviction, could be stripped of a House International Relations subcommittee on Africa when the 96th Congress convenes in January.

GM to Pay \$335,000 In Auto Fire Fatality

DETROIT, Dec. 6 (AP) — General Motors has agreed to pay \$335,000 to the widow and seven children of a man who was killed in a fiery crash after he stopped his car in the middle of a highway, shut off the lights and went to sleep.

His 1972 Chevrolet Nova was struck from behind and burst into flames when the filler tube of the gasoline tank was torn off and the gasoline ignited, attorneys said. A coroner's report said that the death was caused by burns and that there were no other injuries that would have killed him.



LEG MAN — From behind, New York City's former mayor, John Lindsay, looked like he had been caught with his pants off. But the former mayor actually was wearing a kilt as he walked down Fifth Avenue with his wife to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

In U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Car Rider Cannot Challenge Searches

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT) — The Supreme Court, in a 5-to-4 decision, ruled yesterday that an automobile passenger does not have the right to challenge the constitutionality of a police search of the car in which he is riding, even if the search turns up evidence later used to convict him of a crime.

The decision, which affirmed the armed-robbery convictions of two Illinois men, narrows the scope of the constitutional prohibition against introducing illegally seized evidence at trial. The four dissenters accused the majority of ruling that "the Fourth Amendment protects property, not people" and of inviting "police to engage in patently unreasonable searches every time an automobile contains more than one occupant."

The owner of an automobile retains an unquestioned right to challenge a police search of his car. That right is afforded by a 1960 Supreme Court decision, *Jones v. U.S.*, to "anyone legitimately on premises where a search occurs."

Writing for the majority in yesterday's case (*Rakas v. Illinois*), Associate Justice William Rehnquist said that this definition "creates too broad a gauge" because it could allow a "casual visitor" to object to the search of a house he had legitimately entered only a minute before the search began.

Rather, Justice Rehnquist said, the key test should be "whether someone has a 'legitimate expectation of privacy' in the place being searched. He did not say precisely how such an expectation of privacy could be shown in a given case, but

a concurring opinion by Associate Justice Lewis Powell said that ownership would be an important criterion.

"Property rights reflect society's explicit recognition of a person's authority to act as he wishes in certain areas," Justice Powell wrote, "and therefore should be considered in determining whether an individual's expectations of privacy are reasonable."

The robbery suspects in the case owned neither the car nor the

saved-off rifle and box of rifle shells that were found in it.

Both Justice Rehnquist and Justice Powell indicated that the distinction they made in the decision would not necessarily apply to searches of houses or apartments, where the "traditional expectation of privacy" is higher than in a car.

They specifically did not overrule the 1960 *Jones* case, in which Jones was allowed to challenge a police search of an apartment where he had only spent one night.

Coral Group Branches Out

London Casino Operators Plan House in New Jersey

By Donald Janson

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — The Coral Leisure Group, Europe's biggest casino operator, is planning a casino-hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., that would be "radically different" from the small, elegant English-club-style operators because it would cater to the masses rather than people who gamble for very high stakes.

Nicholas Coral, chairman of the London-based group, said that he wanted a "grind" operation in Atlantic City rather than a facility modeled on his company's seven London gaming clubs, because much of the money to be made in Atlantic City is in slot machines.

Slot machines are almost nonexistent in Britain, and by law a maximum of two machines is allowed in clubs that offer them. Profits there derive from table games such as roulette and blackjack, although even the largest casino in Britain has only 30 tables.

Small Houses, High Stakes

"Small places must cater to the high roller to be profitable," Mr. Coral said. "No London casino is large enough to do anything else." There might be a market for just one high-stakes gambling operation in Atlantic City, he said, "but I wouldn't want to put my money in it."

Two months ago, Coral put \$3.8 million into Hardwick's Cos., the new owner of the Ritz Hotel on Atlantic City's Boardwalk. This month, Hardwick, which operates restaurants, resorts and other facilities across the United States, plans to complete its \$11 million purchase of the 57-year-old building from a Philadelphia partnership and then seek a license to convert the apartment hotel to a casino hotel.

"I feel very excited about this," he said. "We've always wanted to invest in America. It's still the land of opportunity. But selling services as we do, it's not too easy to break into business in a foreign country."

First in New Jersey

Coral is the only European company to join the Atlantic City casino-sweepstakes. Coral manages two casinos in Spain and seven in Britain. It is also one of the largest hotel operators in Britain, with 32 hotels, and has 11 hotels in other countries.

Mr. Coral said that he did not expect the wealthy Arabs and Japanese who patronize his London clubs to go to Atlantic City. "We might get some foreign business," he said, "but Atlantic City weather isn't good enough much of the time. People coming all that way would want guaranteed sunshine."

Essentially, he said, patrons of casino gambling in Atlantic City are among the 60 million persons who live within "reasonably easy" driving distance.

Charles Stein, Hardwick's chairman, said that the Resorts International casino, the first to open in Atlantic City, had demonstrated in its first six months that Atlantic City was best suited to "grind" operations of large volume and relatively low stakes.

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Ready for 'Crisis Relocation'

Oklahoma City Plans Nuclear Survival

By Bernard Weinraub

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Five feet below the state capital complex, in a 50-yard tunnel separated by two steel doors, a handwritten sign hangs loosely in the Office of Civil Defense. The sign reads: "1978-79 — year of change."

"Civil defense in this country has been like a yo-yo," said Hayden Haynes, the director of Oklahoma's civil defense. "It was way up in the early 60s, and then it came down. The yo-yo is up now. For us, in Oklahoma, it's always been up."

With the Carter administration planning to upgrade its civil defense effort aimed at protecting as many as 140 million citizens in the event of a war with the Soviet Union, various states have begun to review civil defense planning, especially the mass evacuation of cities. At this point, Oklahoma City is one of only eight cities in the nation with a detailed evacuation plan. The others are Utica-Rome, N.Y.; Dover, Del.; Macon, Ga.; Duluth, Minn.; Tucson, Ariz.; Great Falls, Mont., and Colorado Springs.

"We don't want to lay down and die in Oklahoma City," said Clyde Mitchell, director of the city's civil defense. "Folks around here say, yes, eventually we are going to come to a nuclear exchange with Soviet Union. It's sort of inevitable."

About 640,000 people live in Oklahoma City and its suburbs, and civil defense planners say they are convinced that with an orderly

evacuation of families, losses would be limited to 10 to 15 percent of the population. Otherwise, they say, nearly half the population would die in a Soviet strike.

Mr. Mitchell and other civil defense officials contend that Oklahoma City is a "high risk" target in the event of a strategic attack on the United States, largely because of various military bases in the area.

Although civil defense in the early 1960s focused on fallout shelters in urban centers — a program that was somewhat discredited — the present-day view of civil defense centers on "crisis relocation," or the mass evacuation of people into rural, low-risk "host" areas.

Role of Media

In the event of the threatened attack, Mr. Haynes, the state director, and others say that Oklahoma City's evacuation could be orderly and completed within three days.

The evacuation would work this way: Once the president gave the order to start evacuating cities, directions on where to go would be published in the three Oklahoma City newspapers and broadcast on television and over the radio.

In the first nine hours after the president's order, families in Oklahoma City would be allowed "unrestricted movement" to travel outside the so-called risk area. This would enable them to move in with relatives and friends outside the city.

In the second nine hours, families with car licenses ending in an

even number would depart to one of the 14 outlying "host counties," where they would be assigned to schools, churches and other buildings for at least two weeks. In the third nine hours, vehicle licenses ending in odd numbers would leave.

"There's been no opposition at all to this and, in fact, people in the host areas, the churches, the schools, are downright enthusiastic," said Robbie Robinson, an Air Force veteran in charge of operations for the state program. "Every town has a civil defense director. Each county has a regularly scheduled meeting to discuss civil defense. Just the other night we had a meeting with the people in Le Flore County and we showed two first-rate films, 'All About Fallout' and 'The Price of Peace and Freedom,' all about the Soviets. We show it and say form your own opinion."

Minor Problems

Civil defense officials say that the host areas have been surveyed, and food, water and sanitation facilities would pose only minor problems.

In the meantime, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Haynes and other officials have begun circulating letters around the state urging school superintendents to build schools underground, partly because it would save energy and provide shelter from tornadoes, but also because the schools would serve as a refuge for evacuees in the event of a nuclear attack.



WAR ZONE FLIGHT — U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., is about to take off Tuesday in a helicopter in Inkomo, Rhodesia, after touring Selous Scouts base 20 miles from Salisbury. Behind the senator is the Rhodesian Army commander, Lt. Gen. John Hickman.

Federal Workers Are Vexed

Complex U.S. Pay System Is Haywire

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — A blue-collar worker in a Seattle-area Navy shipyard cannot afford a "promotion" to a white-collar job as production controller, because

the move would mean an hourly pay cut from \$12.20 to \$10.19.

In Detroit, a man who recently joined the federal work force as an unskilled maintenance worker who mows lawns and moves furniture makes \$15,200 a year, while a beginning engineer with four years of college working at the same building receives \$13,600.

In a Veterans Administration hospital in Los Angeles, a newly hired janitor earns \$5.42 an hour while a licensed practical nurse with 10 years of outside experience receives \$5.05 an hour.

In the District of Columbia, a new government typist makes \$28 a week less than her counterpart at a private firm nearby, but in New Orleans, a federal typist makes \$8 more than the private sector typist.

Changes Are Sought

The U.S. government's monumentally complicated system for deciding how much to pay employees has gone haywire in a number of ways, and government officials at various agencies offer examples such as these to illustrate this.

The Carter administration is trying to agree on a set of changes that the president may send to Congress early next year. Officials said that the changes could save billions of dollars and would reduce raises or pay levels for U.S. workers in a number of job categories. But they maintain the result will be a fairer distribution of the money and a more defensible system.

The Civil Service Commission chairman, Alan Campbell, pointed out that "if we don't get some changes made, there will be a frontal attack on the whole system and we will be forced back" to a different system that is even less in the interests of employees, he says.

Mr. Campbell and other administration officials said that they realize any such proposals are likely to receive a hostile reception from members of Congress sympathetic to federal employees and their unions. The unions have expressed opposition to the changes since their recommendation several years ago.

Sad Prospect

"For a Democratic president to propose to cut the pay of working people is a sadness," said a source on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which would handle the pay proposals. "The reception here would be cool and difficult, but I wouldn't say Congress wouldn't eventually adopt the changes."

The present system is based on the simple principle that government workers should be paid salaries comparable to those earned in the private sector. In harsh bureaucratic reality, however, that principle translates into a Rube Goldberg contraption of graphs, parabolas and logarithms, of lashing "indexation and weighting methodologies" of "intergrade deviations" and "unrecruited residuals" and curve-fitting. This mathematical device creates a

questionable result that then is further punched, stretched or squeezed by politics and economics into a final pay structure.

"Some people think you look at a secretary in the private sector and she makes \$4 an hour, so you give a federal secretary doing the same work \$4," said Ruth O'Donnell, a Civil Service Commission pay expert, shaking her head. "Uh-uh, she said."

Few Understand

"One of the troubles with the federal pay system is basically that it's so damn complicated that very few people in the world actually understand it," said a National Treasury Employees Union official. Union leaders contend that the process makes U.S. workers seem overpaid and that a built-in time lag keeps their pay rates several months behind those of the private sector.

The bugs in the pay system not only mislead money but also cause morale problems at government work sites and make it difficult to recruit or hold employees in certain occupations, according to some managers.

Under the current system, for instance, blue-collar and white-collar workers are paid under two completely separate and dissimilar systems. Blue-collar pay, based on local wage rates, has risen more rapidly than white-collar pay, which is uniform nationwide. Because blue-collar wages are based on local rates and because various special provisions give them an extra boost, U.S. blue-collar workers earn an average of 8 percent more than their counterparts in the private sector, officials estimated.

Confused Status

Moreover, a blue-collar worker who had worked his way to white-collar status eight years ago, when it really was a promotion, cannot fall back into his old job in order to protect himself against a layoff, the official added. "Now, going back to his old job would be a promotion," the official said.

About 400,000 government employees are overpaid and 300,000 are underpaid, a Civil Service Commission expert estimated, including in the formula retirement, vacation and other fringe benefits that the government currently ignores these items.

Some experts said that, because government benefits are so generous compared with those of the private sector, this new way of calculating pay would mean lower annual raises for virtually all white-collar workers.

There is disagreement within the administration in this area, officials said, about such questions as how to measure benefits. For example, should job security and easier promotions be included? And some said that because no valid comparison of private and federal benefits has been made, the effect the new calculation would have on pay cannot be predicted.

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News Analysis

Algeria's Future, After Boumedienne, Seems Uncertain

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Algeria has been the voice of Third World assertiveness, a militant in the Arab-Israeli dispute and a pragmatist in balancing its military relations with the Soviet Union by strong economic ties with the United States. But what will be the political contours after Houari Boumedienne?

"Some are saying that the Sadat phenomenon might repeat itself in Algeria," said an editorial in Sunday's *Al Shaba*, a state-run daily in Algiers. It alluded to the dismantling of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's "socialist" legacy in Egypt by President Anwar Sadat. The newspaper insisted, however, that "the Algerian revolution is not a revolution of roses, like in other countries, but a revolution of struggle and change."

But there are other voices. Among those who speak French, still the main language of political discourse in Algeria, there is some talk of a political demobilization of the people. And some argue that, maybe, it is time for a pause in the austere, breathtaking march toward industrialization and socialism that Col. Boumedienne has imposed, particularly in the last few years.

Fueled by high prices for natural gas and petroleum, Algeria's gross national product grew by 4 percent in 1974, 8.8 percent last year and is expected to grow an impressive 9 percent through 1982.

But important industrial advances have been accompanied by restrictions on and shortages of consumer goods and even basic foodstuffs and by a worrisome stagnation in the heavily subsidized agricultural sector. During this time a black-market economy has sprung up in which cement is diverted from government projects to

private hands and cars are imported illegally.

Last year, Algeria had to import 1.5 million tons of grain, much of it from the United States, its largest trading partner. Food imports have been \$700 million a year for three years. Meanwhile, inflation has risen from 15 percent in 1975 to roughly 25 percent this year.

Whatever leadership emerges after Col. Boumedienne's death will certainly want to contain any slide toward an Iranian-style social and political explosion. The question being asked is how. By tightening the economic and political screws in an already tightly run state or by loosening them? By checking a growing disparity in incomes between rich and poor or by allowing it to widen, as has happened in Egypt?

Algeria has one of the world's youngest populations — 60 percent of its 18 million citizens are under 18; 47.7 percent are under 14. Its universities are jammed. An annual population growth of 3.2 percent, again among the world's highest, is a demographic time bomb, and it may be a political one, as peasants abandon unsatisfying collective farms for the cities.

Frank Debate

In the spring of 1975, Algeria held an astonishingly frank and at times heated debate at the local level on the drafting of what became the country's National Charter, an elaborate blueprint for the march to socialism that is an annex to the constitution. When the discussions seemed to be getting out of hand and sensitive issues like corruption were raised, the authorities stepped them. But it demonstrated that Algerians are not politically naive.

The cleavages within the Algerian military and technocratic elite

cut in a bewildering number of directions — easterners and westerners, the French-speakers and an emerging generation that thinks and speaks in Arabic, friendships and hatreds forged during the long guerrilla war against France, practicing Muslims and those inclined to what are officially and disparagingly called bourgeois lives that are sometimes very comfortable.

Candidates for Succession

There seems little doubt that individually, the eight members of the Council of the Revolution, what is left of the 25-member junta that came to power under Col. Boumedienne in the 1965 coup d'etat, would like to retain their powers and many perquisites. To do so, these eight men, not all good friends, must remain at least nominally united.

On the diplomatic circuit, now

abuzz as Col. Boumedienne lies in a coma, there is a tendency to classify candidates for the succession as pro-Soviet or pro-Western. Thus, Col. Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, who commanded Algeria's military academy for eight years and now is boss of the anemic single-party apparatus of the National Liberation Front, is seen as the candidate of the Soviet Union. Col. Ahmed Bencherif, the affable hydraulics minister and former commandant of the national gendarmerie that was crucial in the 1965 coup, is seen as the favorite of the West since he is known to favor easing the heavy weight of Algeria's socialist economy.

But Algerians tend to reject such models. They insist that things will not be that simple. They note, for example, that Col. Yahiaoui, a Moslem, takes his religion seriously

and that Col. Bencherif has good relations with the radical Libyan regime. They add that those who look only to the members of the Council of the Revolution for the nation's next president are conceivably being shortsighted.

In private, Algerians at the fringes of power say that those being mentioned as possible successors to Col. Boumedienne are not of his caliber and talk of the need for a collective leadership, at least for a time. But when President Nasser died in 1970, his self-effacing vice president, Mr. Sadat, seemingly content to remain forever in the wings, was written off as a straw man who would be swept away by stronger, more intelligent soldiers. Instead, he bested his enemies and radically altered, even reversed, Egypt's position in the Middle East and the Arab world.

Algeria's socialist — or state capitalist — institutions are far more deeply rooted today than Egypt's were in 1970, but an economic system in itself does not dictate Algeria's options. They include Islamic militancy of the Libyan variety or a Sadat-like softening on economic and political issues, a tilt to the Soviet Union or the West, a closing or opening of the spigot for the consumer goods craved by many Algerians, and ending or accentuating the bitter contest with Morocco over the Western Sahara.

Col. Boumedienne fixed a definite stamp on Algeria and made Algeria a force in world affairs, but his nation is more varied than its official image. It has its underground, rightist Moslem brothers and Communist cells, its opportunists and idealists, and, of course, the military, the great arbiter. But there remains an unknown quantity, silent now for some time — the Algerian people.

Air Force Officers Disciplined After SAC Base Security Breach

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb., Dec. 6 (AP) — Officers responsible for protecting Offutt Air Force Base, headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, have been relieved of duty after a security breach, the Omaha World-Herald reported yesterday.

The newspaper said in a copyright story that SAC investigators, working undercover, were able to penetrate the area that serves as an operating base for the SAC airborne command post and houses reconnaissance planes and aircraft designed to be used by the president in a crisis.

The base commander, Col. Richard Newton, told the paper that although the investigators, who were conducting a routine security evaluation, were able to make their way into the critical area protected by a fence and armed guards, they did not reach the aircraft.

Col. Newton said that he relieved from duty a lieutenant colonel who served as commander of the base's security squadron and a major who was security operations officer. He said that a number of noncommissioned officers also were reassigned.

All were relieved of their duties, the colonel said, because of a "lack of confidence" in their abilities.

Obituaries

Gen. George Brown, Headed Joint Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, 60, a veteran of three wars and recently retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died of cancer yesterday at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center at Andrews Air Force Base.

As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Brown provoked an international controversy in 1974 by asserting that Jews "own" the world, the banks in this country, the newspapers.

At the time, Mr. Ford said that Gen. Brown had made a mistake but was such a fine officer that the president intended to keep him on as the nation's ranking military officer.

'Just Not True'

Asked about his remarks at Duke, Gen. Brown told a Washington Post reporter at the time: "It just came out too damn poorly. It is going to be awfully easy to conclude for anyone who wants to that the chairman is anti-Semitic. That's just not true."

Two years later, Gen. Brown got in trouble again by declaring that Israel had become a burden militarily on the United States and by making derogatory remarks about Britain and Iran.

Of Britain, he said: "It's pathetic now; it just wants to make you cry. They're no longer a world power. All they've got are generals, admirals and bands. They do things in great style... on the protocol side. But it makes you sick to see their forces."

On Iran: "Gosh, the [military]

programs the shah has coming. It just makes you wonder whether he doesn't some day have visions of the Persian Empire."

Retired in June

Gen. Brown survived the furor that followed his controversial remarks and stayed on as chief of staff until his retirement last June 20. He had contracted cancer of the prostate and was hospitalized intermittently until his death.

Born in Montclair, N.J., on Aug. 17, 1918, Gen. Brown graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1941. He entered what then was called the Army Air Corps and began a career in military aviation.

He piloted B-24 Liberator bombers off the U.S. coast early in World War II and then flew bombing raids in Europe from bases in England and Libya.

A down-to-earth, smiling and friendly man, Gen. Brown moved quickly to command positions. He became head of the Air Force training command near the end of the war in 1945.

Pilot Training

During the Korean War he was director of operations for the 5th Air Force and after the war headed pilot training at Williams Air Force Base in Arizona.

Gen. Brown often said he was much happier in an airplane cockpit than behind a desk at the Pentagon. He once told a Senate committee that he would not have had to resort to wearing glasses had it not been for all the papers he had to read as a general stuck in the Pentagon.

He was promoted to Air Force chief of staff and served in that position from August, 1973, until June, 1974.

In July, 1974, he became chair-

man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a principal adviser to the president on national military policy.

— GEORGE C. WILSON

William G. Still

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — William Grant Still, 83, dean of black classical composers, died Sunday in a nursing home in Los Angeles.

Mr. Still was a pioneer in his field. His "Afro-American Symphony" (1931) is regarded as the first work of its kind by a black composer. He was the first black musician to conduct a major American orchestra, the Los Angeles Philharmonic in the Hollywood Bowl, in 1936. He wrote an opera, "Troubled Island," to a libretto by Langston Hughes, which was produced by the New York City Opera in 1949.

Before that, however, he had had long experience in popular and commercial music as an orchestra conductor and arranger. During the 1920s and '30s he worked for such black and popular musicians as W.C. Handy and Paul Whiteman.

His main aim was always to develop a symphonic type of black music, which he did in his "Afro-American Symphony," a work played throughout the United States. This ideal persisted in all his music, which was melodious and conservatively styled, and was based on black spirituals, although these were seldom quoted directly.

In the course of his career he won two Guggenheim Fellowships. In 1944, he garnered a \$1,000 award in a nationwide contest with his "Festive Overture." In 1961, his "The Peaceful Land" won \$1,500 in a National Federation of Music Clubs' contest for a work dedicated to the United Nations.

Navy Contracts Are on Schedule

Maine Shipyard Hits Tide of Overruns

By George C. Wilson

BATH, Maine, Dec. 6 (WP) — Here on the banks of the Kennebec River, a strange thing is happening: this era of Navy ships being delivered years late and at a cost way over the original price tag.

The Bath Iron Works, which started building ships for the Navy in 1890, is building a new breed of destroyer on time and under the agreed-upon price.

And, according to the shipyard's management, Bath has no intention of filing claims against the government for extra money — a promise at contrasts with the \$2.7 billion that other shipbuilders have demanded the Navy pay them for unexpected costs on their contracts.

Bright Spot

Why Bath Iron Works is such a right spot in shipbuilding — delays by other shipbuilders are totaling 100 years — is a story of Maine workers who like to build ships, of elated Navy reforms and of a company management determined to undertake no more than it can handle.

The result is a new class of ship — it looks like a small destroyer — it is called a guided missile frigate with the Navy designation FFG-7, assigned to keep the sea lanes open there should be war.

"The best ship in 20 years," Rear Adm. J.D. Bulkeley said after the first of this new class, the Oliver Hazard Perry, went through sea trials after Bath Iron Works delivered to the Navy last December.

Strategic Victory

From a naval strategy standpoint, the Perry class marks a victory for those who argue that it is me to build smaller, cheaper ships because no single ship — including nuclear-powered giants — can cover two places at once.

Politically, Bath's performance on these ships raises the question of whether this yard could have avoided the delays and cost overruns that have plagued Litton's shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., as Litton built the Spruance class of destroyers. The Spruance contract pitted the famed delegation in Congress against John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who helped locate Litton yard in his home state. It had no experienced shipbuilding force to compare with

Bath's and ran into trouble when it tried to train one.

Although comparative figures are difficult to obtain from the Navy, the Pentagon's fiscal 1979 report on the cost of major weapons shows that each of the 3,600-ton patrol frigates — including research — was expected to cost \$152 million compared to \$383.5 million for the 7,300-ton DD-963 Spruance destroyer and \$938.6 million for the 9,000-ton DDG-47 Aegis anti-aircraft destroyer. (All figures are fiscal 1978 estimates).

At the shipyard, Navy officers and company executives talk differently. They focus on how much it will cost the yard to build the bodies of new class of patrol frigates. The Navy has a target price of \$48 million for this construction — excluding the cost of the engines and the weapons that the government will furnish — and a ceiling price of \$52.6 million.

Under the latest estimates, Bath, after allowing for inflation, will deliver the 11 ships it has contracts to build for the \$48 million target price or less — the first time that a shipbuilder has done so well on surface combat ships in almost two decades.

Also, Bath executives insist that they will deliver the ships on the average of seven weeks ahead of

schedule, saving the Navy between \$20 million and \$30 million.

The Perry is 445 feet long, carries two anti-submarine helicopters, is armed with missiles and a 76-mm gun, can travel at more than 30 knots with two gas-turbine engines turning the single propeller, and is highly automated so that a comparatively small crew of 11 officers and 153 enlisted men can operate it.

Bath is building the ships in sections so that everything — from steel decking to light bulbs — can be installed in an assembly building rather than in the cramped quarters of the ship after it is launched.

High-Quality Workers

Although other shipyards, including Litton, build ships in sections, Bath's ability to attract and hold high-quality workers is hard to match in the United States. The Maine yard has about 10 applicants for every opening, and only 12 percent of its 5,000-person work force leaves every year, with only about half that percentage quitting.

Capt. Charles Mull, the Navy officer overseeing the patrol-frigate program from an office at the Bath yard, said that "we don't have an attitude problem among the workers here. They want to do it right."

Capt. Mull added that the Navy has instituted a number of reforms to reduce the chances of cost overruns and delays. One reform was building and testing the lead ship before freezing the design of the others in the class. This meant a delay of almost two years between the commissioning of the first ship and the start of the second one. But Navy leaders contend that this "fly before you buy" approach is paying off.

John Sullivan, president of Bath Iron Works, said that the yard's ability to complete 76 percent of the first production ship on land before launch saved money and time.

Swiss President for '79

BERN, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Interior Minister Hans Fierliemann received formal parliamentary approval today as Switzerland's president for next year, succeeding Justice Minister Kurt Furgler. The Swiss presidency rotates annually among the seven members of the federal council.

Sergeant Guilty In Recruit Death

FORT JACKSON, S.C., Dec. 6 (AP) — An Army court-martial jury has found a drill sergeant guilty of dereliction of duty and negligent homicide in the death Oct. 29 of a recruit.

Sgt. 1st Class Lawrence Chapman Jr. was reduced to the rank of staff sergeant and was ordered to forfeit \$500 in pay for one month. He was convicted this week of three charges relating to the heatstroke death of Pvt. Wayne Krasow of Cygnus, Ohio, and was acquitted of similar charges in the death of another recruit. The prosecution contended that the 18-year-old recruits, in their first day of training, collapsed after they were forced to carry logs and sandbags in nighttime heat that exceeded 100 degrees F.

Status or Purpose.

The difference between exclusive makes of high class international cars is today primarily a question of concept. Whatever the buyer prefers will depend largely on what he has already.

The decision to buy a large BMW shows a preference for technical perfection — above all without ostentation — and the identification with a concept that is clearly modelled on the more vital forces in society. This outlet has

nothing to do with age, profession or position — it can be found wherever people see their car as a perfect piece of workmanship rather than as a symbol of their wealth and status.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure



THE ROAR OF THE CROWD — Pope John Paul II holds his ears while passing children who began cheering and applauding after he entered St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City for his weekly general audience. Later yesterday the pontiff signed autographs for the children.

Iran and Oil

A second wave of strikes in Iran raises once again that unpleasant question: What if the world has to get along with a suddenly diminished supply of oil? The first strikes, a month ago, had hardly ended before the present round began. Iranian oil production is down to about half the normal volume and, apparently, sinking fast. Until recently, the world was pumping and burning a little over 60 million barrels of oil a day. Nearly one-tenth of it came from Iran's wells. While losing an amount of that magnitude might not be catastrophic, it would be decidedly uncomfortable. Worse, it would increase the instability of the world oil system by increasing the industrial countries' dependence on the other great exporter, Saudi Arabia — a dependence already dangerously great.

The United States does not import huge amounts of Iranian oil. Iran usually ranks fourth or fifth among this country's sources of crude oil, after Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and, depending on the shifting patterns of the trade, Libya, Algeria or Indonesia. But Iran is directly and indispensably important to Japan and Western Europe. If Iran's deliveries fall off, or continue to be irregular because of the country's internal chaos, the shortfall in supply will have to be shared among all buyers in both hemispheres.

During the first oil-field strikes last month, Saudi Arabia quietly raised its production to cover a large part of the drop in Iran. The Saudis are evidently prepared to prevent the disruptions in Iran from inflicting a severe shortage on the world, with all of its implications for jobs, economic growth and financial stability. But it is necessary to expect that supplies may be a little tighter this winter than the importing countries had expected. Earlier this year there was talk of a worldwide oil glut — meaning that the exporters had put a little more crude oil on the market than their customers immediately needed. But it was a very insubstantial and evanescent kind of a glut. It was always very small compared with the amount of oil that the world is using, and it always depended on a

political decision by one government — Saudi Arabia's.

The Saudis are the only nation with both the physical capacity and the political latitude to raise or lower their production by significant volumes. That's why they now have more influence over oil prices than anyone else. OPEC, incidentally, is about to meet and raise the price again. The Iranian strikes are already beginning to push certain prices upward, and it will be difficult for OPEC to resist the temptation to exploit its opportunity.

Americans sometimes speculate, hopefully, that the market will shortly be awash in oil from those countries with large reserves but so far low production. Iraq and Mexico are the examples most frequently cited. It's a nice thought, but improbable. Those countries are now explicitly restricting their oil sales to the amounts they need to finance their own carefully measured development plans. Mexico, in particular, may well choose to sell more of its oil abroad in the years to come. But it is unlikely to move either fast enough or heavily enough to offset the effects of any prolonged interruption of the Iranian supply. Iran, after all, has become notorious as an example of spendthrift national policy. Oil-producing countries, and their citizens, have become increasingly sensitive to the issues of conservation and careful use of resources. They were an element in this week's election in Venezuela, for example, where the voters turned out the government on the charge, among others, that it had been wasting the country's oil revenues.

The declining flow of oil from Iran this week invites, inevitably, a glance backward to 1973 and the Arab oil embargo. Alone among the world's major industrial nations, the United States has allowed its oil imports to rise over the past five years; they are one-third higher now than then. But, as events are showing, wars and deliberate embargoes are not the only threats to a fragile and overburdened line of supply from the Persian Gulf.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

On Crying Wolf

Who was it that kept crying wolf? or, to be precise, Katz? The Katz baby is dying of a disease, went the cry, that only America's glorious medicine can cure, but those awful Russians won't let Jessica and her parents, Boris and Natalya Katz, emigrate. Progressively exaggerated in parental pleas, protest meetings, newspaper commentary and the petitions of congressmen, Jessica's condition became an international cause even as the child improved. She arrived in the United States last week, with her parents and newborn sister, looking healthy and, it seems, feeling fit.

As U.S. doctors suspected from afar, the ailment was correctly diagnosed by Soviet physicians last spring, when the baby was 6 months old, as a digestive disorder called malabsorption syndrome. It prevents an infant from drawing nourishment from milk and standard baby foods. Jessica's improvement began at about the time she started eating a special formula sent from the United States, but no one knows that it was necessary; she might have improved naturally, as so many other babies have.

The tale would end happily there if not for the awkward circumstance that many were led to believe that it offered a poignant example of Soviet callousness. Jessica, it was widely reported, might die not only because the Russians were reluctant to let Jews emigrate but also because they were paranoid about holding computer specialists like her parents and fearful that U.S. medicine might show up their own. We added our protest last May by wondering in these columns who it was that advised the Kremlin to pursue such "monstrous" policies.

Well, to the Russians, our apologies. They seem to have cared well for Jessica and cared

enough about the worldwide hullabaloo that they swallowed their pride and let the Katz family go. No nation, of course, deserves congratulation for letting anyone emigrate. Perhaps the Soviet leaders will reflect on why so many people are always ready to believe the worst of them. If too many here cried wolf, it was because of the Soviet habit of passing off many a wolf as Little Red Riding Hood.

The Jewish organizations that seek to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jews need to think over the temptation of riding with a "good" but erroneous story. They also need to think again about their tactics in general. The restrictions on Soviet emigration are deplorable, but that does not make every potential refugee a victim of special persecution. Nor does it justify every form of counterattack, from misleading propaganda to trade restrictions.

And the U.S. press, we are sure, will reflect further on this affair. Jessica's improvement was in fact reported in dispatches to The Times and other papers, but we doubt that the news ever caught up with the initial cries of alarm or the protests of highly placed officials like Sen. Kennedy. Soviet dissenters and would-be emigrants have become practiced propagandists for their cause; sympathy for it need not overwhelm the press's customary skepticism.

As Aesop counseled in the tale of the shepherd boy and the wolf, liars are not believed even when they tell the truth. That practical wisdom aside, there is so much misery in the world, surely humanitarians do not have to invent more of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kenya's Secret

The pragmatic model adopted by Kenyatta for Kenya's development when the country achieved independence has survived for 15 years and proved a success. Though big disparities in living standards do persist, the ongoing improvement in economic conditions has brought significant material advantages to much of the population. The secret

was the rejection of over-hasty Africanization on doctrinaire grounds coupled with the stable conditions and prosperity left behind by the colonial power. As a result, Kenya is one of the few African countries in which independence has not brought the indigenous population a reduced standard of living.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 7, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Inquirer commented in an editorial: "One million immigrants have come to the United States this year and half of them are Italians, Poles or Germans. These swarms huddle in the cities instead of spreading to the millions of empty acres in the West, where they would be welcome. When a period of prolonged depression comes, we shall have an immense proletariat on our hands, and will regret that we did not shut the gates against hundreds of thousands, who will become more or less a charge on the community."

Fifty Years Ago
December 7, 1928

BERLIN — One of the first things Dr. Stresemann, German foreign minister, will ask of Sir Austen Chamberlain when the pair — who spoke so peacefully at Locarno — next meet is the explanation of the British foreign minister's statement that Germany had no right under the Versailles Treaty to demand the evacuation of the Rhineland before 1935. Winston Churchill by contrast has not linked the evacuation to the settlement of the reparations question. Dr. Stresemann's domestic situation is undermined, and the German nationalist press is howling.



Pearl Harbor Plus 37 Years

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Sometimes anniversaries have their uses. They make us think about where we've been and where we're going. And on this 37th anniversary of Pearl Harbor and the entrance of the United States into World War II, this last month's headlines may remind us of the transformation and progress of the modern world.

The headlines are almost as large these days, and some of them are scary around the Gulf, but in the perspective of history, they are quite different. They have to do with the clash of ideas and interests rather than the clash of armies; with Guyana and Namibia and Rhodesia rather than with the alarming military conflicts within the industrial world of the 1930s. Instead of the enduring struggles between France and Germany, which led to two world wars and almost destroyed the civilization of the West, there now seems to be some anxiety that these two nations are getting almost too chummy, and as the Wall Street Journal reports, "are really more interested in forging a new Franco-German superpower that will be independent of American political and economic policy."

Instead of the vicious propaganda between Japan and China, which has gone on since the days of Teddy Roosevelt, a treaty of friendship and cooperation has been signed between these two countries. Instead of preparing for one more war in the Middle East, Israel and Egypt are fussing over the details of administrative home rule for the Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. There are clearly critical problems to be resolved in all these things, but in comparative terms on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, it is quite a switch.

Instead of a unified Communist world trying to impose its ideological tyranny on the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Moscow is obviously in trouble with China and the Communist parties in Western Europe, and is even looking — of course on its own terms — for a military arms agreement with the United States in order to improve the standard of living of its own people.

Nobody knows where all of this is going, but the trend is not too bad. The major change since Pearl Harbor and the 1930s is that the industrial nations, and particularly the nations with atomic weapons, have come to realize that they cannot achieve their political objectives by the risk of nuclear war.

Tragic Illusion

This was the tragic illusion of Japan at Pearl Harbor and of the Germany of the Kaiser and of Hitler, and even of the United States in Vietnam. But the nations are now competing with one another, even waging war with one another, by other means — by trade, money, and particularly the political control over the oil-producing areas of the world.

In many ways the new conflicts are more confusing. The politics of the world are getting more mixed up, with more centers of power, more longings of modern technology, and at the same time, more philosophical and even theological protests against the materialism of the modern industrial states.

France and West Germany, or at least President Schirck and Chancellor Schmidt, are questioning the economic and even the military reliability of the United States, and are therefore thinking

about taking more economic and military responsibility on their own. A lot of people in Washington think it's high time.

China is coming out of isolation and is writing its own independent, if mystifying messages on the wall posters of the world, inviting modern technology and trade from the industrial nations, sending its students to Europe and the United States, and even challenging the Soviet Union's brand of communism by talking about a little more freedom for its people, who happen to be one-fifth of the human race.

Hard to Argue

It would be hard to argue that these are trivial considerations 37 years after Pearl Harbor. Even the events after the Vietnam War have not gone as the pessimists expected. Southeast Asia is not a playground but a battleground of the Communists these days.

Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are establishing their own free trading area, with considerable financial assistance from Japan. And India, despite all its torments, has cooled its flirtation with the Soviet Union.

It is the Middle East, and for the moment Iran, that is troubling the major industrial nations — since 70 percent of their oil comes from the Gulf. But even this critical issue seems minor compared to the conflicts of the 1930s.

At least there is no immediate threat now of another Pearl Harbor. It will not be surprising if there are uprisings, rebellions, tribal and even civil war in Africa for many years to come — after all, the United States had its own Civil War almost a century after its independence. But some lessons have been learned in the world since Pearl Harbor.

Despite all the present arguments over the next U.S. defense budget, the balance of military power is likely to be maintained in the world. That is the first lesson of Pearl Harbor. And the second is that, if nuclear war is too risky, the causes of war — poverty, trade, regional conflicts and population growth — must be negotiated with concern not only for national interests but for the peace of the world. Nobody here or elsewhere pretends that the complicated problems of today are easy or that they are clearly under the control of a new generation of brilliant leaders, but 37 years after Pearl Harbor at least the world is not staggering or

blundering toward another major military disaster.

The very fact that it has avoided a major war for almost two generations must mean something — since there were only 20 years between the two disastrous world wars. Maybe it doesn't mean all that much, but on this Dec. 7 there is a good chance that we will get through the last quarter of the century without the military convulsions and holocausts of the two world wars.

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Good harvests, the terms of trade moving in their favor, reports that the population boom is at last responding to treatment, and a hefty jump in their manufactured exports suggest that the Cassandras may have got it wrong.

This is not just the lucky roll of the dice in a fluky year, it is for 50 percent of the Third World's population the tip of a rather solid achievement.

Despite all their problems, not least that at one time it looked as if their population growth would shoot off the graph paper, the developing countries have handed in a time sheet that makes the now industrialized countries look a bit second-rate. Over the last 25 years they have increased their income per person by 3 percent a year. The Western nations in their first 100 years of industrial progress increased their income per head at only 2 percent a year.

The resilience inherent in the Third World's achievement became apparent when they were hit by the two most savage events of postwar economic history — the food crisis of 1974 and the oil price rise of 1973. Their foreign exchange deficits became astronomical. But rather than cut back on growth they went out into the market place and borrowed heavily, mainly from Western commercial banks. The risk paid off. By maintaining growth they both outpaced the West and outgrew the size of the deficits. The deficits are now only as large, proportionate to their GNP's, as they were in the early 1970s.

All this, although compressed

Peking Deciding On Cambodia Issue

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — China's top leaders, currently meeting in Peking to work their way through the myriad of wrenching problems opened by their drive to lift China into the 20th century — economically, politically and militarily — also face a pressing foreign policy decision.

Western analysts here say the Chinese are believed wrestling with how they should respond to Vietnam's military offensive into Cambodia, just beginning to gather steam, should turn into a campaign to overturn the government in Phnom Penh.

Earlier this month, the Chinese sent Wang Tung-hsing, the fifth-ranking official in the Communist Party hierarchy, to the Cambodian capital to reaffirm Peking's support against pressure from neighboring Vietnam.

Presumably, the Chinese hoped that the gesture to deter Hanoi from launching an all-out effort to topple the regime of Premier Pol Pot.

Dry Season

Now that the dry season has come to the battlefield, the Vietnamese are in a position to employ hundreds of planes, tanks and artillery pieces, either to drive on the capital itself or greatly to expand the border territory they already occupy.

On paper, the contest would seem a gigantic mismatch. Hanoi could throw up to about 500 combat aircraft, including many captured from American and South Vietnamese stocks, and more than 2,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers into the battle.

The Vietnamese Army is believed to have about 25 divisions, compared to about five for the poorly equipped Cambodians. In addition, the Vietnamese have been training and equipping insurgent groups to operate guerrilla style, behind the lines.

For their part, the Cambodians have been staging hit-and-run attacks against Vietnamese units on their territory, in addition to a few cross border raids aimed at tying Vietnamese forces down to defensive positions.

Fighting is reported to be fierce and casualties high on both sides, according to fragmentary reports reaching the West.

Complications

Complicating the situation is the fact that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have just concluded a new defense treaty, which Radio Hanoi said was meant not only to provide new arms, but also to open the way

for such other Soviet "measures" as might be appropriate in the event of a new conflict.

Western analysts viewed this as warning to Peking that if it should consider direct involvement — such as providing Chinese weapons or stirring things up along the border — Moscow reserved the option of direct action, too.

Such warnings are deliberate, of course. But since any new infusion of Chinese weapons and ammunition to the Cambodian side would have to come primarily by sea, such shipments could be vulnerable.

Diplomatic sources say the Chinese are worried about the big somnolent Moscow-Hanoi relationship, one of their officials has warned privately that "Hanoi is coming the Cuba of the East."

The Chinese say they are concerned that, under pressure, Vietnam might reconsider its report refusal to allow the Soviet Navy, use the U.S.-built naval seaport, Cam Ranh Bay. They also fear Moscow is trying to use Vietnam, gain influence with the nations, Southeast Asia.

Restraint

Hanoi, too, has reasons to exercise a certain amount of restraint in the opinion of some Asian specialists here. An overt march on Phnom Penh might not only force the Chinese to do something drastic, but might well raise alarm both in the East and West if Vietnam was an openly aggressive country, it would appear might be satisfied merely by bringing under its control the remaining what was the old French Indochina — Cambodia and Laos.

Vietnam, with serious economic and reconstruction problems would very much like to attract foreign aid and investment, a goal it could hardly be helped by a war like this.

Some analysts therefore suggest that Vietnam might content itself for the present, with trying to bring down Pol Pot by a combination of low-profile, thereby increased, military operations in the border area of Cambodia, and stepped up support for anti-regime guerrillas.

"In that instance," one analyst ventured, "Peking might be able to meet its commitment at low cost by simply sending down some planes and tanks and advisers help train the Cambodians to them."

Mr. Beecher is Washington chief of the *Boston Globe*.

Third World Is Gaining

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — On the face of it, things don't look as bad as usual for the world's 2 billion poor. Good harvests, the terms of trade moving in their favor, reports that the population boom is at last responding to treatment, and a hefty jump in their manufactured exports suggest that the Cassandras may have got it wrong.

This is not just the lucky roll of the dice in a fluky year, it is for 50 percent of the Third World's population the tip of a rather solid achievement.

Despite all their problems, not least that at one time it looked as if their population growth would shoot off the graph paper, the developing countries have handed in a time sheet that makes the now industrialized countries look a bit second-rate. Over the last 25 years they have increased their income per person by 3 percent a year. The Western nations in their first 100 years of industrial progress increased their income per head at only 2 percent a year.

The resilience inherent in the Third World's achievement became apparent when they were hit by the two most savage events of postwar economic history — the food crisis of 1974 and the oil price rise of 1973. Their foreign exchange deficits became astronomical. But rather than cut back on growth they went out into the market place and borrowed heavily, mainly from Western commercial banks. The risk paid off. By maintaining growth they both outpaced the West and outgrew the size of the deficits. The deficits are now only as large, proportionate to their GNP's, as they were in the early 1970s.

All this, although compressed and simplified, is true as far as it goes. It does leave out — and here's the rub — the other half of the story. There are still 2 billion developing countries containing 49 percent of the people of the southern hemisphere, who have little or no growth. And even the successful, their economic growth has not been sufficiently broad based to make significant inroads on the condition of the really poor. Altogether, there are probably 800 million people living in absolute poverty.

Most of these poor live in the rural areas, concentrated in South Asia, Indonesia, and black Africa. Agriculture has never been the Third World's forte and in many parts of the countryside the income of the peasantry have actually been going down during the last 10 years or more.

The trek to town has become the desperate response. Surely here, the migrants respond, amid the office blocks, neon lights and traffic-choked highways, there is hope. But employment has not kept pace with industrialization, rapid as it is. The grimly concentrated slum-towns and an escalating child mortality rate is the ugly result.

The Third World itself could do much to remedy this situation. Rural development offers the only real long-run hope for abolishing poverty. In the short-term, however, it is important that the Third World keep up its high growth rate, mainly industrial-based. With out this the problem of urban poverty will become unmanageable.

It is at this point we see how crucial is the role of the already industrialized countries. The Third World must export to the West to earn the foreign currency it needs for investment. Over the last 15 years their exports have grown at the healthy rate of 12 percent. The growth needs to be sustained, even

increased. But the West has its own ideas. Faced with its own troubles of recession and unemployment has become increasingly protectionist. A host of trade barriers have been thrown up against Third World exports.

Protection

Protecting itself from Third World exports is not, however, answer to its troubles. The few rich countries provide only 2 percent of manufactured goods consumed in the West. Moreover, technological improvements at home displace many more workers than they create. West Germany study says 50 million (as many) than imports from Third World.

Not only is the West in danger adding to the 800 million who are already poor beyond means (whose annual income is less than \$2 a year), it is a long off its nose to spite its face. The Third World in the not distant future could well become the West's most important market. Ready it takes 30 percent of West's exports. But if it is denied the chance to export, it can import. Moreover, it cannot contribute to our most worrying economic problems, inflation. In the United States, while wholesale prices rose by 66 percent between 1970 and 1976, those for clothing rose 26 percent. It was low-cost textiles imports that did the trick.

It Can Grow

The Third World has shown, can grow and grow successfully. The progress of the last 25 years has been substantial. The big Third World countries of India, China and Indonesia, are almost self-sufficient. Other major nations, the southern hemisphere like Mexico and Brazil stand poised to join the ranks of developed nations within the next 10 to 20 years.

The last thing the Third World needs is an attempt by the West to turn back the clock.

Letters

Tax the Cunts

Re your article "Examining Fringe Religious Groups" (HT, Nov. 29):

There will be continuing soul searching over the Jonestown Temple affair — and already legal experts have warned there is little chance that these off-beat cults can be separated under law from the established and genuine religious organizations.

But there is one thing that certainly can be done to help — remove the personal profit motive and lift the tax-exempt status under which these groups are protected. That can only mean that all religious organizations should likewise be taxed, not on their churches and normal facilities for religious worship of a genuine nature, but on their investments, their income from the stock market and real estate, and like any other business.

on over-luxurious expense — yachts, Cadillacs and executive jets. It isn't just the tax recovered, but being taxable means exposing both capital and income records, its sources and use (or misuse) to public scrutiny.

J.R. BACH

Grasse, France.

Disco Blues

Concerning "A Russian Looks at Studio 54" (HT, Nov. 21).

I was incensed to read of the Russian journalist's depiction of the disco as a haven for the lonely and decadent, as a fantasy factory for lost and bored Americans.

How is it that Russians can consistently defy the truth about Western society and yet on the subject of disco, be so totally accurate?

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Mijas, Spain.

A Landon Is Going to Washington

Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the only woman senator in the 96th Congress, will take retiring Sen. James Pearson's seat at a state-house swearing-in ceremony in Topeka, Kan., Dec. 23. A spokesman said Mrs. Kassebaum will be sworn in because "it just makes it easier for everyone concerned."

By Paul Hendrickson

TOPEKA, Kan. (WP) — He is 91 now, hard of hearing and a little cantankerous, his face narrowed and fallen, his fingers smooth as waxed fruit. But he still snatches cigarettes, still rides a horse up the Kaw River nearly every morning before breakfast. "Nothing so good for the inside of a man," says Alf Landon, "as the outside of a horse."

Kansas is gray and raw. Behind the house cars and tennis blur by on I-70 — west to California, east to who knows what metropolitan dreams. Landon has never yearned much for such dreams; he has lived 41 years in this house and twice was governor of his state. "Washington has some smart people," he likes to say. "More of 'em in Kansas."

Republican Sen.-elect Nancy Landon Kassebaum's unwashed Nova is in the driveway; she has just arrived from a speech to a school board convention downtown. It was her first public appearance since her victory a month ago. "It begins now," she says, smiling.

Grand Old Man

Her father, of course, is the man who ran disastrously in 1936 against FDR in 1936. He is the grand old man of the Grand Old Party; now he is stretched out on a sofa in his huge paneled den at the back of the house. At his feet, a fire is lit. He wears an old, blue zip-up sweater with food stains on the sleeves, brown pants, a pair of thin-high boots. He is turned on his side, one eye closed, the other cocked and ready.

"Dad," his daughter says, approaching gingerly, "would you like us to get started without you?" The old man rouses himself — an ancient, creaky bound — swiping at the Indian blanket that partially covers him. He mutters, the gist of it being that nobody need start anything without him; he wasn't asleep, just resting; he wouldn't even have been doing that if he hadn't had to get up so early this morning for a doctor's appointment; and if there weren't so many



Sen.-elect Nancy Kassebaum with her father, Alf Landon.

interruptions, he'd be outdoors this minute on his horse.

What about his not wanting his daughter to run? "Oh, that's one of those things that gets overblown in the press," he says, waving it away. "I was thinking purely of the physical strain. I wasn't sure I wanted her to go through it. Course now — a brief cackle — 'you got to have a wig-maker and a pancake man for TV.'"

The senator-elect is a tiny, fragile-looking woman, 46, mother of four, with sharp, almost sculpted features, handsome swatches of gray in her hair, and a smile that explodes. Her whole campaign strategy was one of fresh face, fresh voice — this is your neighbor. The Kansas City Star called her an "injured wren." She is a vision of the modern Midwestern mother: Never mind that she is (1) a millionaire with complex holdings, and (2) legally separated from her husband.

A Natural

Landon says he sensed his daughter was a natural campaigner right off. "Nancy was a whole lot better than I was," he says, pretty rough. My talks... were never knit together that well. I was better at shaking hands."

Comments Mrs. Kassebaum, "For someone who likes to give advice as much as dad does, he didn't really get that involved. We would talk by telephone maybe once a week, that's all."

But many people feel Landon had considerable influence in the race. Paul Fendegast, a lawyer who managed the campaign of Mrs. Kassebaum's opponent, Democratic Rep. Bill Roy, says that "whatever he would have done, it would have been quiet. He would have used the phone."

Until now, Mrs. Kassebaum's only elective office was on the

Maize, Kan., school board. It is a remarkable political leap — Landon's daughter or not. But it would be a mistake to think of her as a political innocent. By all accounts she waged a canny campaign.

Behind in Polls

Near the end of a financial disclosure controversy made her fall seriously behind in the polls, something her father still refuses to believe. New and tougher TV ads were distributed. Some of Sen. Robert Dole's team came in to help. She began to go after Roy himself instead of his policies; she won by 90,000 votes.

"There was pressure to be more aggressive," she says. "Yes, the financial thing hurt. But also there was the latent feeling of whether a woman could really handle the job. So I had to show them."

She was always interested in politics, her father allows, squinting down to see if she agrees. "She cut her eyeteeth on that Washington newsletter. 'Nancy was a whole lot better than I was,' was pretty rough. My talks... were never knit together that well. I was better at shaking hands."

"I like biographies a lot," says Mrs. Kassebaum.

"I'm talking about the newsmagazines," says her father.

As early as age 10, she and brother Jack were out working on local Kansas campaigns. "We'd distribute literature, appear with dad. Here at home I'd frequently eavesdrop." She has a sudden recollection: "See that went over there? My room was right above it. I used to lie awake at night listening to the most marvelous conversations."

Yet politics "was never something I remotely figured I might grow up to do. Even a year ago I wouldn't have thought it possible. I have four kids." When she and her husband Philip, an attorney and

businessman, separated, her needs changed, she says. She went to Washington for a year and worked for Sen. James Pearson (R-Kan.). "That pulled some things together." Still, she "never figured out" I can honestly say that if I were still married, I would not be going to the U.S. Senate."

'A Carrying On'

Is her victory a vindication of her father's long-ago defeat? "Well, it's something I'm very personally proud of. It's a carrying on... of a profession, you might say."

Landon has gone over to a table; he extracts a cigarette from the top drawer. "Don't tell," he says, somewhat between a plea and an order. "I'm surprised he's not bumming them," says his daughter, out of his earshot.

The old man is asked whether he'll visit his daughter in Washington this winter, should she invite him. "I don't think I quite need an invitation," Landon says stonily. A moment later, though, he is saying that Washington is too far anyhow.

"I know they've got these fast airplanes now... Look, I intend to be 92 years old in a few months." There was a time when he said his goal was to reach 90. Now he takes them one by one.

Landon has gone to fetch his hat and coat. It's quite a hat — bright orange with ear flaps, which he promptly jerks down. He wrestles the coat on.

"There's a lot of voodooism in American politics," is his parting shot. "And logistics. Sometimes you have to know when to get away." That's why Landon is going outdoors; the back of a house is the only place he wants to be.

At the door, his daughter says, "By the way, Dad was wrong. I really was behind in the polls." Grin. "I'll see you in Washington."

Sportswear Jogging Into Couture Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Sweatshirts and sneakers for the office? Right. Odd as it may sound, active sportswear is one of the strongest directions in fashion today.

It is another case of leisure time making its mark, and every expert agrees the whole thing started in the United States with a combination of health faddism and the four-day working week. The French are catching up; jogging, once a laughing matter, is now part of the local countryside.

In a season slowed down by a balmy Indian summer, the only shops to have made money have been those devoted to skiing, tennis, jogging and such. One of the most striking successes has been Hemispheres, selling active sports outfits from all over but mostly from the United States. Opened on the sports-oriented Avenue de la Grande Armée only six months ago, it already has a monthly turnover of 400,000 francs.

Former Reporter

The shop is owned by Kim d'Estainville, a former Paris-Match reporter.

D'Estainville has retained his journalist's go-go attitude, his boundless enthusiasm and nose for spotting future winners. Recent theatrical producing ventures — "Equis" and "Peines d'Amour d'une Chante Anglaise" — have been moneymakers for him. This is his first outing in fashion.

"It's a question of feeling," he says. "We thought there was a need for it. All we needed was a locale." That he found and bought from a former cross-country French champion, Gaston Ragueneau, who had his heyday around 1904, d'Estainville revamped the store, but kept the handsome 1930 deco intact, down to the spacious mahogany-and-brass fitting rooms.

According to former owner Patrick Levaillant — his father became Turner's partner in 1908; Levaillant remains with the firm — the idea now is to set up a huge distribution system based on Burberry's expertise.

From London, Burberry Vice Chairman John Cohen said that the reason for the purchase is that "there is an enormous growth in active sportswear."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times criticizes new offerings:

Films

"If It Fits" by John Marshall and Mark Erdler, is an anthropological documentary about the successful 1976 mayoral campaign of firechief Lewis Burton in Haverhill, Mass. But the film "has less to do with electioneering and politics than it does with time and tide, with social and economic changes that have reduced a once-proud American manufacturing community to near-bankruptcy."

Vincent Canby says about this movie of a once-important shoe-making city. It is "a cool, unsurprised sort of movie," he adds, that "offers no answers."

"The Voyage," directed by Vittorio de Sica and based on a novel by Luigi Pirandello, is set in pre-World War I Sicily. According to Vincent Canby, it is just "another unnamed-fatal-disease picture. It's the unusually unconvincing story of Cesare Braggi (Richard Burton), the son of rich, landed gentry, his younger brother Antonio (Ian Bannen) and the beautiful young seamstress Adriana (Sophia Loren) whom Cesare loves but whose hand he presents to Antonio." Despite pretty sets and costumes and much period detail the film, Canby adds, "has the manner of something out of sync with itself and the world around it."

Fashion

Sportswear Jogging Into Couture Scene

The recent impact of active sportswear in French people's life

... 'is alas not noticeable at Olympic level.'



Roger Larchevêque, editor of the sports magazine *Loisirs Service*, confirms the recent impact of active sportswear in French people's life; its influence, he adds, "is alas not noticeable at Olympic level."

Sales Soaring

He says that in menswear, the sales of relaxed, weekend wear have shot up by 20 percent since 1970 — at the expense of city clothes. Clothing now represents half of the French sports market, he says, the other half being equipment. A 1977 survey showed that the money spent on sport-oriented goods by the French came to 23 billion francs.

Ginette Saenderichin, editor of *Gap*, a trade magazine mostly aimed at women, says, "I started talking about the influence of active sportswear a year ago. It is not just a question of shapes and styles. It is a complete shift, with people wearing active sports clothes, such as jogging suits and sneakers, in everyday life."

Among the ready-to-wear French designers, the quickest to react has

been Elie Jacobson, owner of Dorothee Bis. He recently started a whole new line of active sportswear, Dorothee's, sold through regular sports stores.

The same fashion wave has registered at *Galeries Lafayette*, where one of the fashion directors, Marie-Faule Gills, says they now have a special jogging corner "where people buy the clothes not only for jogging but also for staying home."

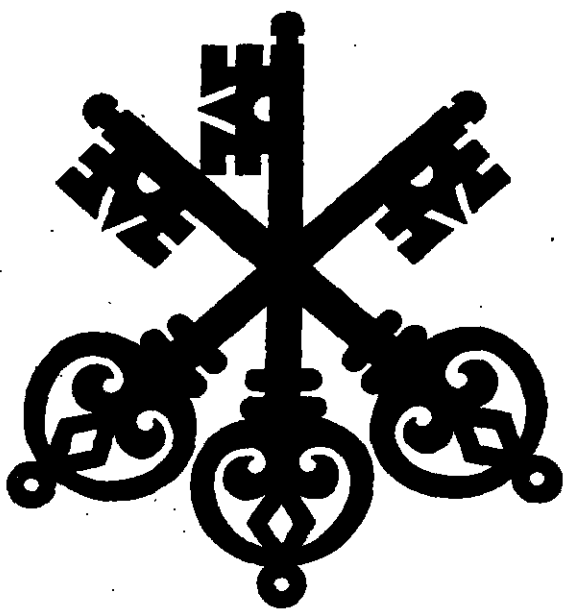
Finally, the market is being invaded by discount stores. One of them, *Go... Sport*, has six outlets in and around Paris and six more scheduled to open before 1980.

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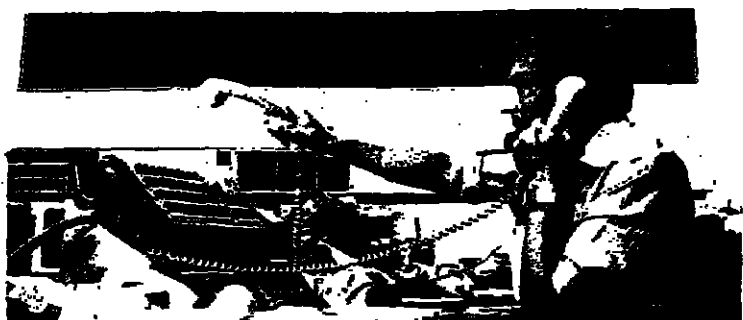
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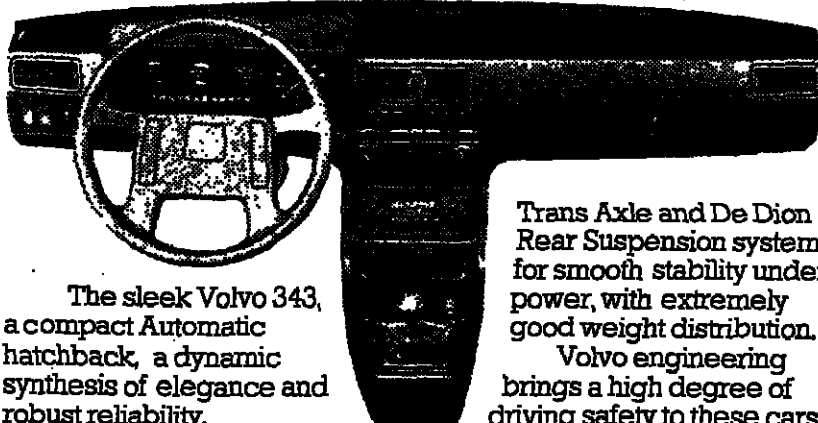
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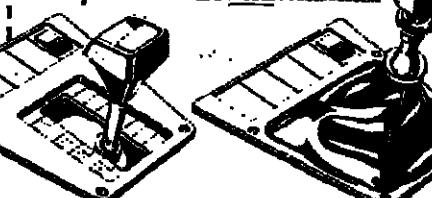
Both cars have new dashboards, glare-free instrument lighting, a soft-grip steering wheel rim, and main controls arranged for relaxed driving.

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EEC to Seek Japan Concessions**Summit Stresses Success of MTN**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community, which yesterday stressed the need for the successful conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said today it will seek further import concessions from Japan through the growth in Japan's surplus in the balance of EEC-Japan trade exchanges has apparently slowed.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who chaired the summit, said there had not been any extensive discussions of MTN problems by the leaders. Major partners in the MTN are the United States, Japan and the nine-nation community.

France is understood to be looking for an MTN accord under the terms of which Japan would agree to possible U.S. countervailing action against subsidized EEC goods — mostly cheese, bacon and hock exports valued at about \$300 million annually.

Under the 1974 U.S. Trade Act,

the administration has the right to waive such countervailing action. The waiver expires on Jan. 3 and the EEC wants it extended. But while the eight other EEC countries would be ready to conclude the MTN as scheduled on Dec. 15 and sign the accord after the waiver is settled, France declines to cooperate in reaching a tentative accord.

EEC Discussion

The EEC leaders said they want to underscore that a conclusion of the negotiations will be possible only if the U.S. Congress decides that the waiver on countervailing duties will be applied.

An EEC council of ministers — proposed by the EEC presidency for Dec. 12 — is to discuss the matter on the basis of a full commis-

sion report on the MTN progress. The council is likely to bring foreign and economics ministers together.

Today, officials said trade matters will rank prominently in high-level semi-annual consultations between the community and Japan opening Friday in Brussels. The talks are scheduled for two days.

The Japanese delegation will be headed by deputy minister for foreign affairs Hiromichi Miyazaki while the community will be represented by Sir Roy Denman, head of the commission's foreign affairs department.

While stressing that it appeared too early to expect a substantial improvement of the community's situation in trade with Japan, EEC officials said there is the chance of at least making progress in the specific sectors mentioned.

The two-day discussion will range over a number of issues including the world economic situation in general, trends in macroeconomic data in Japan and the EEC, development aid as well as relations between industrialized and developing countries.

Commission officials said it was too early to assess the impact of a supplementary budget Japan introduced in September with the aim of increasing public spending and stimulating domestic demands to attain the growth rate of 7 percent in the gross national product promised by outgoing Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the Bonn summit.

The situation at the MTN on lowering tariffs and non-tariff barriers will also be discussed. EEC officials said they saw little chance of major Japanese trade concessions until the MTN is successfully concluded.

Aircraft Liberalization

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — The United States has raised a new problem in the MTN talks by proposing full liberalization of aircraft trade, Japanese government officials said today. The officials at the Ministry for International Trade and Industry said the proposal, made at the talks in Geneva, called for making all aircraft imports duty-free in the areas of the United States, the EEC and Japan. Duties imposed in these areas range from 8 to 12 percent.

The U.S. proposal also called for removal of non-tariff barriers, including government subsidy systems for aircraft development, production and exports and government intervention in decisions by airlines on types of aircraft they buy, the officials said.

The Japanese government has dispatched a senior aircraft expert from the ministry to the Geneva talks with a Japanese plan to agree to the U.S. proposal on certain undisclosed conditions, the officials said. They added that the U.S. proposal is believed to be strongly opposed by European countries.

French-Chinese Accord

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — France and China today signed an industrial cooperation agreement in the field of data-processing and electronics, the French industry ministry announced.

It provides for the supply of complete equipment, partly built units and components, the granting of licences, as well as technical know-how and the training of Chinese technicians, it said.

Under the agreement, France will supply 10 million National Westminster banknotes to the PRC, which is providing \$300 million and other British banks the remainder.

The credits will be available for 10 percent of the value of the goods for Chinese imports of British capital goods. Chinese orders must be placed within the next 18 months. The minimum value of the contracts must be \$5 million, the GD said.

Basically, the funding will work

the Austrian schilling with the old European joint float, the snake. Similarly, an EMS of six is rather unattractive to the Swiss, sources reported, even though it included the Deutsche mark in which the Swiss — as well as the Austrians — are interested because of strong trade links with West Germany.

However, the Swiss government today reaffirmed its "willingness to

Dollar Is Firm In Active Trade

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar was little changed today against the main trading currencies in the wake of the decision on the European Monetary System.

The U.S. currency did come under some pressure in active trading for a time before central banks in Europe appeared to intervene, dealers said.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar finished at 1.9165 DM in London dealings compared with 1.9170 yesterday. It edged up 1.7083 Swiss francs from 1.7075 and eased to 4.3985 French francs from 4.4050.

It was steady against the yen at 197.35 compared with 197.35 and gained on the guilders at 2.0773 compared with 2.0750. It slipped to 80.25 lire from 82.75. Sterling stood at \$1.9514 against \$1.9520 late yesterday and its effective rate was unchanged at 62.7 (end-1971 equals 100). The Canadian dollar was quoted at 85.26 U.S. cents versus 85.41.

Gold lost ground for the second straight day, fixed at \$195.50 an ounce in the morning and \$196.25 in the afternoon in London. It closed at \$196.25, down from \$197 late yesterday and \$199.625 late Monday.

W. German Output Off

BONN, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — West German industrial output fell 0.85 percent in October from September but was up 3.5 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The seasonally adjusted index, base 1970 equals 100, was 118 in October against the upward revised 119 in September and 114 a year ago. Mining and capital goods production dropped in the month, while the consumer and producer goods sectors were both flat.

Economic News Analysis**Kicking Protectionist Habits**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — Robert Strauss, having relinquished his anti-inflation duties to Alfred Kahn, is once again giving full time to international trade problems.

Mr. Strauss, who would be the last to claim that he was able to make a dent in inflation, would like to chalk up a real success before going back to the law business next year.

But the going is rough in the international arena. It is an open question of how much the current round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) in Geneva is going to accomplish.

You may remember that President Carter and six other chiefs of state solemnly agreed at their summit meeting last July that the Geneva negotiations (confusingly called the Tokyo Round) would be concluded by Dec. 15 of this year.

Numerous Obstacles

There are all sorts of obstacles in the way, not the least of which is the expiration next January of a U.S. law which permits the government to waive countervailing duties, assessed to offset European subsidies on certain imports. The European waiver assurance that this waiver will be extended.

But even if the countervailing duties issue is finessed, there is still a wide gulf between the United States and Europe on the use of "selective safeguards," a nice euphemism for the Europeans' desire to shelter home markets from disruption, especially by developing countries. The United States does not want any European nation to use this particular protectionist club without some international surveillance.

The Tokyo Round is not like other trade negotiating cycles, such as the last one called the "Kennedy Round," which slashed tariff levels. This round does not deal so much with tariffs (which with some notable exceptions are now fairly low) as with the non-tariff barriers that protectionist-minded nations erect to impede disturbing levels of imports. These are more difficult to knock down than mere tariffs.

The Japanese are experts at this form of protection. So are the Europeans. And anyone who doubts that the United States does not know how to play the game is referred to the steel trigger-price system, the U.S. selling-price system for chemicals, and the "OMAs" — "orderly marketing quotas" — which place quotas limits on TV sets, shoes and textiles.

There are all sorts of other non-tariff barriers, as well, such as subsidies and tax rebates for domestic producers. In essence, the rich nations involved at Geneva are engaged in an exercise in which they are trying to swear off such addictive habits designed to coddle their own industries.

Downside Risk High

Perhaps the tip-off to what one ought to expect from the MTN is a note of caution from the normally effervescent Mr. Strauss. Just back from a swing around European capitals, the old Texas "pol" put it this way in an interview:

"I'm beginning to hear it said that the outcome of these efforts is going to have a dramatic im-

act on the economies of several countries in the next 10 years.

"I don't think the things we are going to do are going to dramatically alter the patterns of trade. This program should not be sold as that. I think we get a 10 or 15 percent upside — improved flow of trade — if we're successful. But if we fail in these efforts, the downside is going to be dramatic."

What Mr. Strauss means is that Geneva should be considered a success if the agreement merely prevents the acceleration of protectionist trends.

"When I grew up in Stamford, Texas," Mr. Strauss said, "the whole world seemed to depend on whether it rained or not five miles from the square. If it rained, we had prosperity, because cotton grew. And if it didn't rain, we had depression, because we had no cotton. And no one paid any attention to what went on in London, or Paris, or Hong Kong."

That's a nice, homely illustration of the need, as Mr. Strauss sees it, for economic interdependence instead of isolation. But it is tough to sell in practice to countries with high-cost and declining industries — such as steel, textiles, and shipbuilding — unable to meet competition coming from the aggressive, up-and-coming developing nations.

And similar special interest, protectionist groups working on the U.S. Congress, as Mr. Strauss recognizes, can undermine U.S. acceptance of a MTN accord.

In a time of worldwide economic distress and high unemployment — with relatively slow growth almost assured for the next several years — it is proving difficult for the rich nations to kick the protectionist habit.

Wall St. Prices Rise With Closing Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — A rally in the closing minutes of the session offset earlier profit taking and prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished narrowly higher in moderately active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.39 points to 821.90 and advances led declines 827 to 824. Volume rose to 29.68 million shares from yesterday's 25.67 million.

Among the active, Polaroid picked up ¼ to 52½, Exxon ¼ to 30½ and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing ¼ to 62.

Deere and Co., which declined yesterday on a report of lower quarterly profits, bounced back with a gain of 1½ to 33½ in active trading.

Boeing topped the active list again but eased ¾ to 73½. Eastman Kodak lost ¾ to 60½ and General Motors ½ to 56½. It raised prices on some 1979 options.

Uarco said in a letter to shareholders that directors have con-

cluded that Daylin tender offer for Uarco is inadequate and not in the best interest of shareholders and the company. Daylin has made a tender offer for Uarco common stock at \$48 a share.

Bally Manufacturing has won approval of its "Phase One" plans for a \$160-million casino-hotel complex on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. It plans to connect a completely refurbished Dennis Hotel with a casino and entertainment facility at a cost of more than \$110 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index rising 0.41 point to 151.94.

January Sale Set For U.S. Notes In Swiss Francs

From Wire Dispatches

ZURICH, Dec. 6 — The U.S. Treasury will place Swiss-franc-denominated notes in January in an operation to be supervised by the Swiss National Bank, a spokesman for the central bank said today.

He declined to give details but he added that negotiations with Treasury and Federal Reserve officials had for the most part been completed, though some details have yet to be finalized.

Banking sources noted that the Swiss central bank is to supervise the operation rather than commercial banks as previously thought.

The Swiss-franc bonds are part of the Nov. 1 dollar defense program, which in 1979 and that much of the improvement in 1979 earnings levels will depend upon how aggressively the government enforces its trigger price mechanism.

U.S. Steel and China Negotiating on Ore

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — U.S. Steel Corp. is negotiating with China on an iron ore project worth over \$1 billion, president David Roderick told reporters today.

He said no contract has yet been concluded and the company is in competition with a U.S. group and a Japanese-Australian group, but he said he is "very optimistic" about getting the contract.

Mr. Roderick also said that "all the factors are there" that could give the company improved earnings in 1979 and that much of the improvement in 1979 earnings levels will depend upon how aggressively the government enforces its trigger price mechanism.

Iran Back Oil Rise

BAGHDAD, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — Iraqi oil minister Tarek Abdel-Karim indicated Iraq's readiness today to accept a minimal oil price increase for the sake of unity. He also said Iraq would support "any proposal to solve the problem of the dollar (which is the currency used in oil pricing) such as linking it to a basket of currencies, or any other formula lessening the extent of its deterioration."

Canada Deficit a Record

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — Canada had a current-account deficit of \$1.34 billion, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter, a record quarterly shortfall. The second-quarter deficit was revised downward to \$1.16 billion from the previously reported \$1.36 billion. Statistics Canada said today.

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Market shares of total deposits

	1974	1978 (to Aug)
	%	%
The Skopbank Group*	29.6	30.9
The cooperative banking system	22.4	23.8
Biggest commercial bank	16.8	15.5
Second biggest commercial bank	14.6	13.6
Others	16.6	16.2

*Skopbank with shareholding banks

skopbank

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The Dynamic Third
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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Year

1978

1977

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

0.223

0.203

Pittsburgh Brothers

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

0.185

0.116

(Figures in Sterling)

Netherlands

Heineken

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

10.27

9.48

(Figures in Guilders)

U.S.

Chicago Milwaukee

Revenue

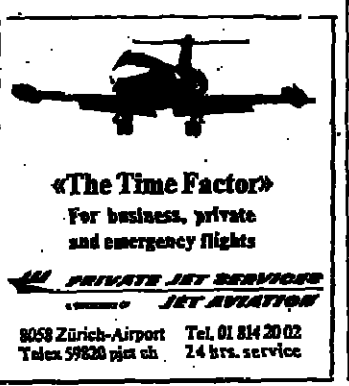
Profits

Per Share

1.190

1.190

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)



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How to Cheapen Baseball

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — In a laudable effort to extend the baseball season to Thanksgiving and leave the club owners richer than Pete Rose, the powers, principals and archangels of the game are considering a plan to restructure the major leagues so that almost every team can be a winner, or look like one.

Under the plan, each league would split itself like an amoeba into three parts, thus creating six divisional championships to pamper the followers of six teams. In addition, two losers would draw wild cards admitting them to the playoffs. After the 162-game season, these eight teams would engage in a double round of eliminations leading to the World Series, and that grand finale of the sport that Roger Angell wistfully calls the "Summer Game" could drag on into weather that would penetrate even Bowie Kuhn's longhairs.

"It would be a great stimulus to the sport," says Joe McDonald of the New York Mets. "It would mean that if you're 10 games behind the leader in September you still have a shot." Edited, that statement should read: "It would be a great stimulus to the box office." It would dilute, demote and cheapen the sport.

Not Even a False Hope

Anyhow, the plan doesn't go far enough because it would still leave clubs like the Mets and Atlanta Braves without even a false hope to stimulate business in September. What the architects of realignment should have come up with is an arrangement like the one hockey had a few years ago, when the National Hockey League played the whole season to eliminate two teams. Chances are the Mets and Braves would still be the ones eliminated.

The only thing to be said for the proposed restructuring is that the leagues would be cut up along geographical lines. Tentatively, teams would be grouped thus: American League — Eastern Division: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland; Midwest: Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Chicago, Toronto; Western: Texas, California, Seattle, Oakland, National League — Eastern: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Montreal; Midwest: Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta; Western: Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego.

A Three-League Plan

Again, the planners don't go far enough. It would make more sense to shuffle the names of all 26 clubs together and deal them out into three leagues. Like the one in the Soviet Union, where the clubs are divided into three groups: Eastern — Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Novosibirsk, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Zhetysay; Central — Kiev, Leningrad, Moscow, Novosibirsk, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Zhetysay; Western — Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Novosibirsk, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Zhetysay.

Bill Veeck was the first to propose a regional alignment.

ment, which has been applauded repeatedly in this space. It offers a whole raft of advantages. Playing the larger share of the season in its own division, a team would save money on transportation and long-line charges for television. Best of all, neighborhood rivalries would grow up to stimulate interest in the way the old Brooklyn Dodgers-New York Giants clashes used to steam up the metropolitan clientele. You wouldn't need a pennant race to draw crowds when the Yankees and Mets tangled, or the Cubs and White Sox and Giants and A's.

Other Advantages

There would be interdivisional play and there is no reason why a number of interleague games couldn't be scheduled, too. However, the idea of interleague play in mid-summer (instead of that dreary charade called the All-Star Game) may strike the hierarchy as a little far out. It was never even proposed until Bill Veeck's father brought it up in 1922, and to adopt it for 1980 might be rashly impetuous.

One spring in St. Petersburg, Fla., the outline of three regional leagues with built-in rivalries was sketched for Gusie Busch, owner of the Cardinals. He listened attentively.

"You've got an idea there," he said, "but it'll be a long time before it could come about."

"It'll be a long time, because you guys think there would be something shameful about not joining the American League or vice versa. So call 'em the Universal, Cosmic and Celestial Leagues, and everybody will move up."

The realignment plan will come up for discussion tomorrow in Orlando, Fla., where the baseball hierarchy is conducting its annual midwinter kaffeeklatsch.

Cornier Bargaining

When they aren't dazzled by the wonders of Disneyland, delegates to the convention will, according to custom, slip into corners to haggle over trades. If the trend of recent years continues, a considerable number of players will be swapped like hogs.

It may be remembered that when Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally breached the reserve system three years ago, the entire baseball establishment from Bowie Kuhn to Charlie Finley cried havoc. The oracles saw hoards of free agents running loose across the land selling themselves to the richest clubs, upsetting "competitive balance," destroying "fan identification" with teams, plunging the weaker clubs into bankruptcy.

Each autumn since then, something like two dozen players have become free agents. In the last six years, 232 players have changed teams involuntarily as pawns in trades. And in the decade of unrest since 1968, attendance in the big leagues has increased from 23,102,745 to 40,636,886 — with ticket prices rising.

Pirates Acquire Romo, 2 Others, From Mariners

From Wire Dispatches

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6 — The Pittsburgh Pirates acquired veteran relief pitcher Enrique Romo yesterday in a six-player trade with the Seattle Mariners, the club announced at the baseball winter meetings here.

Besides Romo, the Pirates got pitcher Rick Jones and shortstop Tom McMillan. The Mariners acquired infielder Mario Mendoza and right-handed pitchers Odell Jones and Rafael Vazquez. Romo, 31, was 11-7 with 10 saves and a 3.70 earned run average in 56 games for the Mariners last season. The Pirates were shopping for relief help to reduce the burden on Kent Tekulve, who appeared in 91 games for Pittsburgh.

Rick Jones was 7-8 with a 3.87 ERA at San Jose of the Pacific Coast League. He is 23 and was acquired by the Mariners from Boston in the expansion draft.

McMillan, 27, batted .256 at San Jose. Mendoza, 27, batted .218 in 57 games for the Pirates. Odell Jones, 25, split the season between Pittsburgh and Columbus of the International League. He was 2-0 with the Pirates and 12-9 with a 4.57 ERA with Columbus. Vazquez, 20, had a 14-9 record with a 3.22 ERA at Shreveport of the Texas League.

Indians Get Cruz

In other deals, the Cleveland Indians, in search of a relief pitcher after trading Jim Kern to Texas, obtained Victor Cruz from the Toronto Blue Jays for two young prospects, shortstop Alfredo Griffin and third baseman Phil Lanksford.

Cruz, 22, began last season at Syracuse, but was called up by Toronto in midseason and posted a 7-3 record with nine saves and a 1.72 earned run average.

"We had to give up a pitcher of Victor's quality," said Pat Gillick, the Blue Jays' general manager. "But we felt the only way to better our club was to continue along the path of getting young players and we got two who are vital to our future. We feel Griffin will be our starting shortstop next season."

Falcone Goes to Mets

The New York Mets obtained veteran left-hander Pete Falcone from the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for outfielder Tom Greve and Kip Seaman, a minor leaguer. Falcone, 25, was 2-7 in 19 games for the Cardinals last season.

Greve, obtained in a four-team, 11-player trade completed at last year's winter meetings, batted .208 in 54 games with the Mets. Seaman, a 20-year-old left-hander, was 10-4 with a 2.09 earned run average.

Record Payroll For World Series

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP) — Each member of the 29 New York Yankees who receive a full World Series share will get a record \$31,236.99, up \$3,478.99 from last year, according to Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner.

Each of the 26 full-share members of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who lost the series, will receive a record \$25,483.21, up \$4,584.16 from 1977.

Bob Lemon, who took over as manager of the Yankees during the season, received a full share, while the players voted a half share (\$15,618.49) to Billy Martin, whom Lemon replaced.



Mike Rossman delivers the final blow to the face of challenger Aldo Traversaro in retaining the WBA light-heavyweight title.

Rossman Keeps Title With TKO in Sixth

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (UPI)

— Mike Rossman pounded Aldo Traversaro's face into a bloody mess last night, and retained his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship with a sixth-round technical knockout.

Referee Jesus Celis stopped the bout at 1:15 of the sixth round after Rossman rocked Traversaro with two straight rights and an uppercut. After the flurry of punches opened a severe cut just below Traversaro's hairline on the right side of his forehead, the fight was halted.

Rossman, 22, recorded his 23rd knockout and has a record of 36-4-3. He seemed to be having trouble judging his opponent's punches early in the bout, but came back in the fifth round to regain control.

Then in the sixth, he began finding the range with powerful punches from both hands. He hit the 30-year-old challenger with two lefts. Traversaro began reeling, but Rossman's assault ended the bout.

Rossman, who weighed in at 171 pounds, 2½ pounds lighter than his

opponent, earned an estimated \$100,000 for the fight and is expected to offer a rematch to Victor Galindez, whom he beat for the WBA half of the title last September.

Rossman, who had not seen films of Traversaro's past fights while training, seemed to be having an easy time in the first two rounds. He matched jabs with his taller opponent even though Traversaro had a 2½-inch advantage in reach.

Traversaro went back to work in the fourth, tagging Rossman with a series of jabs that bloodied Rossman's nose. But the champion came back with good combinations to counter his opponent's jabs.



Rossman: Still the Champ.

Fitzsimmons Pressures NBA Kings Into Winning

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — If Cotton Fitzsimmons had not become a basketball coach, he probably would have made a good preacher or salesman. Fitzsimmons has a way of making people listen when he discusses his coaching ways.

Defensively, he favors full-court pressure that disrupts an opponent's attack and forces turnovers. Offensively, he likes a quick, aggressive go-to-the-basket game, with everybody involved.

In his fourth National Basketball Association coaching job since he left Kansas State University to become the coach of the 1970-71 Phoenix Suns, Fitzsimmons has the Kansas City Kings playing up to his beliefs. Together with the New Jersey Nets, the Kings are the league's early season surprises.

Kansas City, the Midwest Division pacesetter and the fourth-best defensive team in the NBA, took a 13-8 won-lost record into last night's game against the Knicks at Madison Square Garden. The Kings, who had won nine of their last 12 games, were 19th in defense last season.

"It's been fun," said Fitzsimmons, off to his best post coaching start. "Kansas City has major sports franchises in baseball, football and basketball. The Royals have always been No. 1, the Chiefs No. 2, even though they have been losing since Hank Stram left. When the Kings did get a mention, the name was usually spelled wrong."

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Washington	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	12	8	.600	—
New York	12	8	.600	—
Boston	12	8	.600	—

Central Division

Atlanta	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	10	11	.476	2½
San Antonio	10	12	.455	3½
New Orleans	10	12	.455	3½
Detroit	7	17	.292	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Kansas City	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	12	8	.600	—
Milwaukee	12	8	.600	—
Chicago	12	8	.600	—

Pacific Division

Seattle	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	12	8	.600	—
Phoenix	12	8	.600	—
Portland	12	8	.600	—
Golden State	12	8	.600	—
San Diego	12	8	.600	—

Today's Results

Kansas City 105, New York 92	12	8	.600
Washington 117, Cleveland 102	12	8	.600
Boston 114, Detroit 112	12	8	.600
Los Angeles 114, New Orleans 102	12	8	.600
Chicago 96, Philadelphia 91	12	8	.600

Walton Rejoins Bruins

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — Mike Walton, a free-agent center, has signed with the Boston Bruins, returning to the National Hockey League team for which he played from 1971 to 1973.



Enrique Romo

Baseball Panel Changes Rules

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6 (AP)

— The major league baseball rules committee

Art Buchwald

Forget and Forgive:
Nixon Eggs Us On

WASHINGTON — "When do you think he'll forgive us?" my wife asked.

"Nixon" she said, pointing to the television set where he was telling the kids at Oxford how he screwed up on Watergate.

"He's not supposed to forgive us!" I yelled.

"We're supposed to forgive him! And I'm not ready to yet."

"You're wrong," she replied. "We never forgive Nixon. He always forgives us. Remember back in 1952 how mad we were at him, and he went on television with Checkers and told us he knew how we felt — and that if he was in our place he'd feel the same way? He forgave us for feeling the way we did, and sure enough we made him vice president of the United States."

"I remember, but that wasn't Watergate. Why should I have Nixon forgive me, after what he did in the White House?"

"Because that's the way it's always been with Nixon. No matter what he's ever done, we wind up asking him to forgive us, instead of the other way around. Frankly, I'd rather ask his forgiveness now than string out the agony over the next few years. I don't think I can stand watching him take the blame for all the mistakes he made while he was president."

"You can't ask his forgiveness," I told her angrily. "This is one time I don't see how he can get off the hook. He blew it, and if it hadn't been for Jerry Ford's pardon he'd be taking the Fifth Amendment right now. Instead, he's running around Europe telling everyone he's guilty, but he forgives the American people anyway."

My wife watched as the Oxford students beat up on Nixon's automobile. She said, "He loves it. To him the eggs they're throwing at him are roses."

"How can you say that? Those kids haven't forgotten what he did."

"They'll forgive him," she assured me. "In his heart he may

think they're bums, but he'll say that although he doesn't like to have eggs thrown at him — nobody likes to have eggs thrown at them — he can understand why they would throw eggs at him, and perhaps, if he was going to Oxford instead of being the disgraced president of the United States, he'd be throwing eggs at himself."

"And he'll come back here and tell us that although he had eggs thrown at him at Oxford he doesn't hold any ill feelings toward the students."

"Then he'll say it was nothing compared to what they did to him and Pat in Venezuela. And you know something? We'll ask him to forgive us because we enjoyed watching the Oxford kids throw eggs at him."

"That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard. Nixon lied to us, he obstructed justice, he plotted to cover up all sorts of crimes, and he was responsible for dozens of people going to jail to protect him. And you say we're going to ask him to forgive us?"

"You got it. You thought he was going to sit it out in San Clemente looking out at the sea. I told you it would just be a matter of time before he'd be out in the streets having eggs thrown at him. I wouldn't be surprised if Nixon paid for the eggs out of his English royalties. Dick has done it to us again."

"Woman," I cried, "have you taken leave of your senses? Do you think this country is ready to forgive and forget in less than five years?"

"You can scream and yell all you want," she said, "but in a few years there won't be a man, woman or child in the United States who won't ask Nixon to forgive them for forcing him to resign from office."

"And the beauty of it is that he will forgive us. Because he knows that we didn't know all the facts, and even if we did know all the facts we still weren't in a position to judge him, because only history should judge a president, and not the people who were there at the time."

"You really think it's going to happen?" I asked nervously.

She pointed at the TV set and replied, "It's happening already."



Buchwald

The Comeback
of
Alberta Hunter

By Leslie Benettes

NEW YORK (NYT) — By day she prowls the meat department at Macy's, inspecting veal chops and spare ribs, lugging a shopping bag and shuffling along on feet that move as though they hurt. She likes to ride the city's buses, too: a tiny old lady with a woolen cap pulled down over her ears and a faraway look on her face. She might be humming a tune under her breath, though more likely she is singing only in her head.

But should you catch a stray wisp of melody, listen closely: The little old lady is the venerable jazz and blues great, Alberta Hunter.

After 20 years of obscurity, the 83-year-old singer is once again in the limelight — last Sunday she wowed 'em at the White House — and, says she, "I'm the happiest woman in this world."

By day she is drab anonymity itself, but at night Miss Hunter does two shows (three on weekends) at The Cookery, where she delivers the sexiest renditions in town of such numbers as "I Want a Two-Fisted, Double-Jointed, Rough-and-Ready Man" — slapping her thigh, clapping her hands with their blood-red nails, flashing a wicked wink and sending her audiences into paroxysms of applause and whistles.

Academy Award Speculation

Meanwhile, there is speculation that she might receive an Academy Award nomination for the score of her movie, Robert Altman's "Remember My Name." She composed and performed all the songs for it, despite the fact that she can neither read nor write music. When the film opened in Memphis a few weeks ago, Gov. Ray Blanton of Tennessee declared a statewide Alberta Hunter Day and gave her the keys to her native city. "I don't have the words to tell you; you'll never know how I felt," says Miss Hunter softly, shaking her head.

The daughter of a maid in a Memphis whorehouse, she ran away from home at 11 because she'd heard that singers in Chicago were making \$10 a week. Her youth and diminutive size notwithstanding, Miss Hunter (at the time still known as "Big," her childhood nickname) managed to land a job at a place called Dago Frank's, whose habes consisted mainly of pickpockets, small-time gangsters and ladies of the evening.

But it seems that these unlikely substitute parents were as solicitous as maiden aunts, admonishing little Alberta never to take gifts from gentlemen and to live a clean life — and to this day, she vows, she has never smoked nor drunk alcohol ("I hate the smell of it").

Dago Frank's, of course, was only the beginning. There followed appearances at Chicago's Dreamland (where Al Jolson came to hear her sing "St. Louis Blues") and Sophie Tucker to listen to "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," recordings with Eubie Blake, Louis Armstrong and Fats Waller, and, in 1923, a move to New York.

'Downhearted Blues'

Within four days she had replaced Bessie Smith on Broadway in "How Come." Miss Smith also helped launch the newcomer as a songwriter when she chose Miss Hunter's "Downhearted Blues" for her first Columbia recording. It sold a million copies within months. "And I'm still collecting the royalties," Miss Hunter says with a cackle. "I'm too sick to let 'em cheat me outta that!"

Then it was on to London, where she starred in "Showboat" with Paul Robeson, and drew the Prince of Wales and Noel Coward to hear her night after night at the Dorchester; to Paris, where



This picture of Alberta Hunter is part of "A Song I Can See," an exhibition of photos of legendary ladies of the world of jazz at The Space gallery in New York.

she replaced Josephine Baker at the Folies Bergere; and throughout Europe and Asia on tour after tour.

Miss Hunter was married ("Once is plenty") to a Chicago waiter who later became a labor union official, but she left him after two weeks for a booking in Monte Carlo and never came back. She has no children, but was very close to her own mother, and when her mother died in 1954 the loss precipitated a sudden and total change in Miss Hunter's life.

Today she merely smiles and shrugs when asked why she did what she did, but three days after her mother's funeral Miss Hunter enrolled in school, became a practical nurse and gave up singing — forever, she thought.

For more than 23 years she worked happily as a scrub nurse at Goldwater Memorial Hospital here, where no one had any idea of her exotic past. Nor did they have much idea of her age; when they finally insisted she retire last year, the hospital administrators believed Miss Hunter had reached the mandatory retirement age of 70. "I was 82," Miss Hunter announces smugly.

'Bored to Tears'

She was also "bored to tears" by her enforced idleness, and when she ran into some old musical cronies at a party for Mabel Mercer (a friend of 50 years), one of them passed the word to 76-year-old jazz impresario Barney Josephson, who had known Miss Hunter decades ago. He called her the next morning and asked her to come and sing at The Cookery.

Despite her protests ("I didn't even hum in the bathtub for 20 years!"), Miss Hunter opened there in October of 1977, and except for a couple of brief vacations she's been there ever since. A European tour for next spring is now being discussed: "She's wanted all over the world — Copenhagen, Leningrad, Berlin, Tokyo, everywhere!" says Josephson (who then goes off to answer a telephone call from Ray Charles' manager; Charles, it seems, is interested in recording a new Hunter tune she had sung on the "Today" show a few days earlier).

U.S.-Soviet Marriage
PEOPLE: Makes It on 4th Try

A 25-year-old U.S. nurse who made three earlier trips to the Soviet Union to marry a Russian citizen finally broke through the red tape and married 29-year-old Yuri Balovnikov in Moscow, Elena Kazmenko, who said she was six weeks pregnant with Balovnikov's child, now faces a bureaucratic battle to get her husband out of the country. The couple went directly from the Wedding Palace to the U.S. Embassy to begin filing the papers to get Balovnikov an exit visa. Mrs. Balovnikov's visa expires this weekend and she must return to Baltimore on Monday — with or without husband. The bride met Balovnikov, a computer specialist, in 1977. They courted by long-distance telephone that summer and fell in love. She came to the Soviet Union intending to marry him — twice last year and again in September — but kept running into delays because of the Soviet requirement that prospective married couples must wait 30 days before the wedding. She first received permission to marry Nov. 29, 1977, but her visa expired during the waiting period. She ran into a similar problem on her next trip, and again returned home unmarried a month ago. She immediately applied for a new visa and planned the return trip. This time, success.

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